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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X. NO. 200 · BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru	M. Kametaka	18th Aug.	29th Aug.
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	31st Aug.	14th Sept.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	17th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th Sept.	12th Oct.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August	CHINA ..	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,069
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.
X MACEDONIA } Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
25th Aug. ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	
16th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
31st August ..	BANDRA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
25th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
28th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
6th Sept.	"KAROA	East & S. Africa.

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Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Yoshi Maru ..	K. Ohno	6,735	6 Aug.	23 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada ..	6,845	16 Aug.	26 Aug.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	3,191	26 ,,	Sep.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoni.	3,817	4 Sept.	14 Sep.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,033	11 Sept.	28 Sep.
Kamakura Ma ..	J. Fujiwara	5,843	27 Sept.	

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
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FURNITURE SALE AT MIDDLE COLABA.

THIS DAY, Thursday the 24th August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at sea side Villa Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture rich glass crockery and plateдware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets parian and terracotta figures, Japanese and China vases, wall and table cloths, reclining sofas and easy chairs, large and small writing tables glass door silver and book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, water colour and oil paintings, rich curtains, hat stands rocking chairs, cane furniture, black wood carved furniture, aluminium utensils etc., etc.
The property of Lt. C. Greenford and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay 24th August 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE of air and water beds, Balaclava caps, kurtas, operating stockings, combs for Sikhs, fly flaps, body belts, packets of thermogene, air rings, air pillows, mosquito head nets, topee covers, jog saw puzzles, rep stoves and iron rings for Sikhs.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2.30 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the abovementioned goods by order of the Superintendent, Red Cross Depot.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of auction and the balance to be paid and goods removed within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 153 CWTS. HEXAGON HEAD MACHINE BOLTS, WHITWORTH THREAD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon and Co:—
153 cwts. Hexagon Head, Machine Bolts, Whitworth Thread.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Controller (sales) at No. 4 Shed, Alexandra Docks:—
2,66,696 lbs. Atta, 58,014 lbs. Dhall, 12,277 lbs. Powa, 11,600 lbs. P. Grams, 2,050 lbs. Chillies, 3,874 lbs. Garlic, 8,041 lbs. Ginger, 1,580 lbs. Turmeric, 727 lbs. Mixed Spices, 40 lbs. Tamarind and 46,812 lbs. Ghee, etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th August, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—
Building St. No. 395-397; 387-389; 383-385; Case Nos. 155; 157; 158; Nagdevi Street.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Auction Sale of 22,820 Gallons Lubricating Cylinder Engine Oil (Motor Light Car for Ford Cars); 608 Lubricating Cylinder Engine Oil (Motor "B" for Lorries). 600 Oil Lubricating Machine Light; 284 Oil Lubricating Transformer for cooling Electric transformers; 176 gallons Turpentine, 130 gallons Linseed, 79 gallons Sperm and Mobil Oil.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Port Trust Grain Depot, "F" Shed, Tank Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovemention place of sale or at the Office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH, WOODEN BATELLA AND BARGES.
Under instructions from the Liquidator of tht Indian Construction Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms on account of the concerned the following Launch and Barges:—
1 wooden Barge (Batella) Registered No. 5880 and Tonnage 61.00.
1 Steam Launch Registered Ni. 4189 Tonnage 10.85.
2 Wooden Barges Registered No. 5052 and 5667 Tonnage about 179 and 285 Kandies.
The above Barges and Steam Launches are lying at Sewree Bunder and are open for inspection.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th August, 1922.

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WE print 1,000 COVERS at Rs. 2. ZINCO BLOCK 7 As. sq. inch, COPPER BLOCK 11 As. sq. Inch.; BLUE BLACK INK 20 oz. 1/8; which does not spread by the water. OLD SHARE BAZAR'S CARD For Sale. G. R. MEHTA and Co Rubber Stamp Makers, Stationers, Service Securers. Nagdevi Street, 320-24, Bombay.
T R4691

100 Only OFFICERS AIR TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES, Sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long 17 broad 12 high with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects, and air, with best 4 lever locks and dupiicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black jappened outside and dark blue inside. Going cheap for Rs. 30 each packed in a wooden crate Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & Co., Sialkot Cantonment.
T R4557

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kripparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1922, week-end 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Nasik Road and Devlali at the following reduced fares:—

NASIK ROAD.	DEVLALI.
1st class Rs. 27/8/0.	Rs. 26/9/0
2nd class Rs. 13/11/0	Rs. 13/4/0

These tickets will be available for completion of retkurn journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars see printed notices.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1922.
C14114

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Near Tata Bank (New Building)

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that a SPECIAL STALL of KATRAK, HOSIERY WORKS will be OPENED at the BRANCH No. 4 of the ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, at New Charni Road, from THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1922.
Our patrons and customers are requested to give their kind support to this Indian Industry.
R4693

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN & SILK MILLS LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1922, at 12-30 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Liquidator's Account made upto 30th June 1922.
2. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 17th August, 1922.
C14074

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
2. To declare Dividends on Preference Shares for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
3. To confirm the apointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. R. D. Tata, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st August, 1922 to the 8th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
D. J. TATA.
Director.
Bombay, 27th July, 1922.
C13894

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business.
I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1922, to TUESDAY, 5th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1922.
C14026

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS are invited for 3 different types of facades in Indian Style suitable for buildings to be erected on Plots belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.
In each of the three cases Premiums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 will be awarded to the designs placed first and second respectively.
The designs will be assessed by the Trust Architect and the President of the Bombay Architectural Association and are required to be submitted by 11th November, 1922.
Further particulars and conditions of competition may be obtained on application to the TRUST ARCHITECT to whom any questions competitors desire to raise in connection with the competition must be addressed on or before 11th September, 1922.

(Sd.) M. H. IRENS,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga.
C14036

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LD.

MY REPLY, to the Chairman's address freely distributed on 12th August, 1922, at the 13th Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company, is now ready.
Local Shareholders can get copies on application to me. Up-country Shareholders will get copies on applying with one annas postage stamps.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
22/8/22.
14, Sleater Road,
Grant Road, Bombay.
C14131

FOR SALE

MURAL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.

EXECUTED by the Students of the School of Art. Exhibited at the TOWN HALL. Daily from August 25th to August, 31st from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE.
Come and help Indian Art.
A part of the proceeds will go to assist the class of Mural Painting at the School of Art.
Offers for paintings will be received at the Town Hall.
C14137

NOTICE.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on November 1st. A combined theoretical and practical three years' course is given in the Institute and the Works in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. During the training each student is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 60. At the end of the course successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for five years and are given a position in the Works on an initial salary of not less than Rs. 200 per month.
Minimum entrance qualification is the Intermediate Science or its equivalent and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Candidates must be under 22 years of age and of sturdy physique.
Enquiries about admission should be made before September, 15th to the Director, Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, B.N.R., through the Principal of the Candidates College stating, Age, Province, Weight in lbs., Height, Abdomen, and Chest measurements. Qualifications mentioning subjects actually passed and enclosing recommendations. Admission forms will be despatched to suitable applicants only.
C14118

TENDERS.

NOTIFICATION DATED 12-8-1922.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, Dam Construction Division, Krishnarajasagara till the 31st August, 1922, for the supply of stock and other articles required for use in that Division from 1-9-1922 to 31-8-1923. For further particulars see Pages 314-16 of Part VI of "Mysore Gazette," dated 10th August, 1922.

N. SARABHOJA,
Executive Engineer,
Dam Construction Division,
Krishnarajasagara.
C14119

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHARANDAS CHATOORBHOOJ has contracted with our client Mr. KALLIANJI LALJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing and erected thereon situate at Dady Seth Agiary Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and of which said ground the Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperance in the Fazendar and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Alexandar Ferreira, on or towards the West by the Cavel Street, on or towards the South by the property of Diago Simao Valles and a sweepers' passage or gully partly belonging to the said Charandas Chaturbhuj and partly belonging to the said Diago Simao Valles, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven square yards and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in 1864 under No. 109, New Street No. 24-26-28-30 and now under C Ward No. 3916 and Street No. 24-26-28-30 and registered with the Collector of Land Revenue along with the property next hereinafter described under Old No. 461 New No. 2446 Old Survey No. 80 and New Survey No. 487.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Cavel Street, Agiary Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-seven and one-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the West by a foot path leading to Curwady, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Daval Bhimji and now of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj, on or towards the South by a gully and which said hereditaments and premises were assessed by the Collector of Assessment in 1887 under C Ward No. 2879 and Street No. 37 and now under Ward No. 3667 and Street No. 37 and bearing New Survey No. 215 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Diago Simao Valles and are now occupied by tenants of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj.
Dated this 23rd day of August, 1922.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C14135

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MERWANJI MANECKJI MISTRY, of Bombay Parsee has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office at 327, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Ville Parle in Taluka Salsette, Pot Tukdi Bandra Tukdi and Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts and bearing Entry No. 9 C, Survey No. 3, Pot No. 4 and 9 and bounded, on or towards the East and North by the property of Manchersha Sorabji Vakharia and A. H. Dantra on or towards the West by the properties of Manchershaw Sorabji Vakharia, A. S. Dantra, Pedro Francis Ghosal and Vinayak Bapuji Kothare and on or towards the South by the property of Khanbhoy Inonjee Bahari.
Dated this 23rd day of August, 1922.
RANCHHODDAS M. DALAL,
for Messrs. Vachha & Co.,
C14127 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
E. 3591 of 16-8-1922.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDULLA ESMAIL KHAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Building contractor, residing at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
Bai ROSHENBAJ, ardon of the said Abdulla Esmail Khan of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 11th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,
The 11th day of August, 1922.
(Sd.) Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI
C14130 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"RADHA VILAS"
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

West--End Cinema
UNIVERSAL JEWEL SPECIAL PRODUCTION!
TO-NIGHT—AND TO-MORROW
"Once to Every Woman"
6 Reels—featuring the popular
Dorothy Phillips
What comes to every woman just once in a lifetime? Is it Love—is it Opportunity—is it Temptation?
The Programme includes the New Screen Magazine.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
West--End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombay on
Saturday 26th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 27th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.
N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LD.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
"THE KID" HIMSELF!
Starring in his own Comedy.
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
The world's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.
"PECK'S BAD BOY"
"PECK'S BAD BOY"
"PECK'S BAD BOY"
Written by Irvin S. Cobb, the world's funniest writer.
Seats for both shows may be booked at Messrs ROSE and Co., Ld.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
For the first time in India
LEILA-MAJNU
THE GREAT ROMANCE OF THE EAST
in 7 parts, featuring
The well-known Shakespearean Actor
H. B. WARING
and the Charming London Actress and Bombay favourite,
MISS JEANETTE SHERWIN
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ld. under the personal supervision and Direction of Mr. J. J. MADAN.

THE EMPRESS
By special request of the residents of the locality and owing to the obstinate success of the Great Comedy. For a few nights only.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.
The great Picture, the world's greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year,
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
Do you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written Produced and Directed by
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
As if this wasn't enough! He has taken a partner in the Fun Business, it is Jackie Coogan, The Kid.
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
A JUVENILE MARVEL!
A wonderful combination. "It is certainly my best" says Charlie, come and see this "Best"

ONCE AGAIN ONCE AGAIN.
By the Special request of
Our numerous Patrons, We are offering this week, the picture adoptation of that story piece from the MAHA BHARAT. The story that has contributed the greatest towards making the poem immortal. The incident from which arose THE BHAGVAD GITA of the song celestial.
Veer Abhimanyoo.
PRODUCED BY STAR FILMS LTD.
Besides possessing high dramatic and artistic merits—this picture offers a brilliant combenation of Love, Devotion, and heroism—that makes it a picture which YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THIS WEEK
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Popular prices. Extra show—Saturday and Sunday 3-30.
Four shows daily. 5-15, 7, 8 45, & 10 30 p.m

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
EXTRA-SUPER RELIGIOUS PRODUCTION
"SUKANYA-SAVITRI"
TOGETHER WITH
RAS-LILA
BOTH
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM CO. DADAR.
DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays EXTRA SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	18 80
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel	18 25
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	22 38
(As known in Liverpool at — Jan.	22 39
closing time.) — Mar.	22 42
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	22 36
— Jan.	22 10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	..
September	..
Oct.	12 93+11
November	..
December	12 75+15
January	12 67+14
February	..
March	12 60+18
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	13 12+59
Sept.	12 96+39
Oct.	12 82+39
Nov.	12 68+36
Dec.	12 60+28
Jan.	12 53+31
Feb.	12 49+31
March	12 44+29
April	12 39+38
May	12 35+27
June	12 26+16
July	12 20+25

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	17 40+25
Sept	17 40+25
Oct.	17 45+25
Nov.	17 55+25
Dec.	17 60+25
Jan.	17 70+25
Feb.	17 75+25
March	17 80+25
April	17 85+ 5
May	17 90+25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

M. G. Bengal		8 75
" "	Fully Good	8 15
" "	Fine	8 55
" "	No. 1 Oomra Good	10 45
" "	" Fully Good	10 85
" "	" Fine	10 25
M. G. Broach	Good	11 35
" "	Fully Good	11 75
" "	Fine	12 15
M. G. Scinde	Good.	8 65
" "	Fully Good	9 05
" "	Fine	9 45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 2 st

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,900
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	3,900
Futures at New York July	..
" " " Oct.	22 95+53
" " " Dec.	22 95+53
" " " Jan.	12 72+82
" " " Mar.	22 75+55
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 20+50
" , at New Orleans	22 63+75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22 59+45
" at New Orleans Jan.	22 82+27
Fair Rio Office (Rs. 7 quality)	9 7/8
Johanid Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	99 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 22nd.

Oct.	22 53—62
Dec	22 52—62
Futures at New York. —	
Jan	21 32—40
Mar	22 35—40

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd.

Oct,	12 83+01
Dec.	12 59+06
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Mar,	12 53+06
May.	12 48+10

London, Aug. 22nd

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 21/32 Steady
Bar Gold	24 12/0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4 Unsettled

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 21st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	45/6
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep Sellers	45
Australian 61 lbs. Aug Sellers	40

Tone :—

SHARES;

Chartered Bank	£18 1/4
Hongkong	£118
National	£44
P & O. Banking Corp.	£14 1/8
Eastern Bank	£5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore real Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£17 1 2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. Sellers	£16 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	£19 3/4
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay round delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Value	£8 1/4
Coria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Antwerp Sellers	£18
Linseed, Argentine New Crop Jan.-Feb. Value	£16
Tone :—Dull.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	63 13/16
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£88 3/4+5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£90 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£100 5/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£58 3/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/4—1/4
7 p/a. Indian Loan	£119

RUBBER;

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Buyers	6 7/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	30
Tone :—Quieter after steady.	

JAVA SUGAR:

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/6
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers	22/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug. Sept. Sellers	22/3
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 23.

To-day a drop of 42 points is reported in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation and South selling. The next Bureau is expected about 57 per cent which indicates a crop of 10,500,000 bs. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stuart and son cable under date 22nd August 1922 as under :—

"Do not think the buying power sufficient to hold market. Think market is likely to react."

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 486 and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 492 on buying by Marwari Bull operators and on Indore operator. From this level it dropped to Rs. 489½ on Jobbers selling, and remained Rs. 490 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 490. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 490 and closed at Rs. 493½. F. G. M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 511 and went up till Rs. 518/9 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 460 and steadily advanced till Rs. 470 on Bull operators buying. Again dropped to Rs. 466½ on general selling the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 467. While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 434 and fluctuating within a range of two rupees advanced till Rs. 439 in sympathy with the advance in Broach and Oomra September. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 360/2 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fair inquiry from local mill-walas. About 5000 bs. are reported to have been sold.

The Tenders for the month are as follows :—

F. G. M. G. Broach July-August 2,200 bs. to-day.

F. G. M. G. Broach July-August 84,200 bs. upto-date.

Good M. G. Southerns July-August 100 bs. to-day.

Good M. G. Southerns July-August 2,100 bs. upto-date.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 23rd.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		493 1/2
Fully Good Broach	July/Aug.		519
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.		366
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		440 1/2
" "	Sept.		470
Southerns	July/Aug.		516

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 23rd.

			Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May		490
Fully Good Broach	July/August		513
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.		363
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		437
" "	Sept.		468
Southerns	July/Aug.		510

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 23rd

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	385	365	345 —
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	479	459	444 — —
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	519	499	484 — —
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	499	479	464 — —
M. G. Broach	523	513	503 —
Southerns	525	515	505 —

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-13-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-14-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 90-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 90-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16.
On London :—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange :—
Quiet Market.
On Paris :—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 360.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 380.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 370.
On Japan :—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 160.
On Hongkong :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 199.
On Singapore :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180.
On New York :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 344.
London—Gold Ready sh. 92.
London—Silver ready—d. 34-12.
London Silver forward—d. 24-12.
Tone of Silver—
Quiet and Dull, More sellers.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange :—Dols. 4.47-3/8,
French Exchange :—Frcs. 56.50.
Swiss Exchange :—Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange :—Frcs. 59.60.
Italian Exchange :—Liras. 99.20.
German Exchange :—Mrks. 5900.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent, War Loan Rs. 83.
44 per cent, Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 106.
5½ per cent, War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent, Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/2.
6 per cent, Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 100/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929, to 42, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 22nd August 1922.

Cotton	730 Bs.
Wheat	3912 Cwts.
Linseed	2208 "
Rape, etc.	293 "
Gingellyseed	333 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1535 "
Cassoreed	2333 "
Rice	2721 "
Myrabollans	593 "
Cottonseed	1043 "
Mowraseed	867 "
Gram	3417 "
Jowar	1196 "
Mauz	Nil
Barley	150 "
Sajra	2932 "
Coal	3206 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 23rd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 13/16
For Demand	360
American Dollars	344
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	268
Japan	164
Singapore	180

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 23rd.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	9 0 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	10 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed Black	68 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	—
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 8 0
Barley	42 0 0	—
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	36 0 0	5 3 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	9 0 6
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	9 0 0
Linseed, May	13 10 0
Linseed, Sept.	13 8 0

COLOUR MARKET.

Aug. 23.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 75 per cent (weak tone).
Congo-Red Rs. 2 per lb. (Fair demand).
Magenta Crystals Rs. 10/11 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 3-8-0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. (good demand).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

There was rather more outside enquiry and the general tone of the market has shown a slight improvement to-day. Howrahs had only narrow fluctuations but a good business passed. Other jutes attracted rather more attention with Northbrooks and Reliances bright features. Centurys came in for a good deal of buing late in the day, price touching Rs. 9-8. Cotton shares were about steady with Kesorams in demand up to Rs 12-14. With exception of Burrakurs which were keenly enquired for up to Rs 36-12, coal shares were depressed. New Beerbhooms were done down to Rs. 34-8 and Patmohnas to Rs. 7-12. Talchers had buyers at Rs. 9 during the morning but later there were more sellers than buyers at the price. Industrial descriptions were generally dull. Kumardhubi Engineerings and Hume Pipes were asked for among lower prices scrips. Titaghur Papers showed no immediate drop as a result of general meeting of the company. Imperial Banks were dull, prices being practically unchanged. Following were closing quotations :—

Government securities :—3½ per cent Govern-ment paper 57 s. 1., 5 percent par loan (1945-55) 88-6 s. 1., 6 per cent Bonds (1926) par.

Bank :—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1352 and (conty) 367, Tata Industrial Bank 5-8 discount.

Railways :—Howrah Amta Railway 90.

Cotton :—Bengal Nagpore 474-8, Bowreah 839-8 s. 1., Dunbar 393, Kesoram 13, Muir Mills (pref) 43 x. d., New Victoria 9-14.

Jute :—Alliance 550, Anglo-India 365, Belvedere 380, Benjamin 5-8 discount, Birla (pref) 60, Century 10-4, Clive 35 and 6 per cent (pref) 78 odd lot, Craig 7-8, Howrah 44-4, Hooghly 60, Kanknarrah 446-8, Kharadah 455, New Central 538 s. 1., Northbrook 56, Nuddea 55, Orient 177, Reliance 47 and (pref) 96, Waverley 10-12 s. 1.

Coal :—Baraboni 15-7, Bilbera 5, Burrakur 36-12, Ghusick and Muslia 26-4 Kalapahari 28-4, Nazira 3-4, New Beerbhoom 34-12, Patmohna 7-14, Raneegunge 57-8, Talcher 9-4, West Jumuria 9-4.

Miscellaneous :—Bengal Potteries 5-6, C. P. Cement 4-6, Hume Pipe 9-8, Indian Iron and Steel 50, Kumardhubi Engineering 5-8, Thorn-eycroft 2-12, Behar Rice 2-2, V. I. Corporation (ord) 8-4, (def) 16-6, Burma Corporation 5-8 Calcutta Ice 27-8, G. F. Kellner 13, Indo Burma Tin 3-14, Madan Theatres 7-4, Spences Hotel 12-12, British Ceylon Corporation (ord) 5, Titaghur Paper 8-12 Commercial Properties 3-10 discount, Anglo Oriental Navigation 24-4.

COMPANY MEETING.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS CO. LTD.

The Fourth Annual Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Wednesday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, when Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, kt. Presided. The Directors' annual report together with the audited balance sheet was moved by the chairman.

APPRECIATION OF SIR VITHALDAS'S SERVICES.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said :—

"Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I wish to refer to the sad death of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt, head of the Managing Agents' firm of this Company. I perform this sad duty with a heavy heart as I have lost a personal friend in him. I had known Sir Vithaldas for over 30 years when in the field of business and public life we were constantly together. I do not exaggerate when I say that in Sir Vithaldas we have lost one of the ablest Captains of Industry in Bombay. A man of very clear grasp of intricate questions of business and finance, Sir Vithaldas was full of enterprise and has left his mark on many institutions and concerns with which he was associated. This Company itself is the outcome of his farseeing mind always ready to grasp a suitable business opening which would secure, consistent with the profits of the investors, the progress of new industries in this country. In the business world of Bombay, Sir Vithaldas held a unique position. He was one of those able, but conservative type of businessmen, which, I regret to say, is every day growing scarcer. Sir Vithaldas, like other businessmen in Bombay, passed through fat times and lean, but his outlook on life was that of consistent optimism and confidence. Apart from his position in the business world, Sir Vithaldas occupied a very high place in the public life of the City and of the country. His grasp for financial matters was great, and I had opportunities of observing the splendid work, which he put in on behalf of his country in the Imperial Legislative Council. His advocacy of the Indian stand-point on currency matters in London was able and useful in securing prominent attention to the interests of this country. Always sound in his judgment, he was a fearless cirtic of public affairs when he considered that his country's interests were at stake. In him we have lost a great and public-spirited citizen, and I have no doubt every one of you will associate with me in recording our sense of grievous loss on his death and in conveying to his family our warm and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement."

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In the directors' report, it was stated inter alia.

Your Directors beg to submit their Fourth Report together with the audited Accounts of the Company made upto 31st March, 1922. You will be glad to learn that the whole of the Workshop buildings and the Officers' quarters are completed and the machinery erected and ready for work. The Machinery for the Pulverized Coal Plant has arrived and the erection should be completed in about four weeks. The Die-making shop is completed and work on the manufacture of dies has commenced. It is anticipated that the whole factory will be in working order before the end of September. Supplies of steel of the necessary specification have been obtained from the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld., and there will be no difficulty in their meeting all our demands in this direction.

Then the report had been seconded, it was put to vote and declared carried.

After the directors and the auditors had been re-elected, the meeting was dissolved.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The following Receipts and Payments Account of the Congress from October 1921, Pune 22 is sent to us for publication :—

RECEIPTS.

Amount paid in by Mr. L. R. Tairsee through Mr. D. Chaman Lall Rs. 14-13-5.

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

From Swami Visvanand Rs. 1,000-0-0, from Mr. Chotani Rs. 500-0-0, Total Rs. 1,500-0-0.

CONTRIBUTION.

G. I. P. Railway Staff Rs. 30-0-0, Employees' Association through Mr. Dalvi Rs. 37-0-0, Total Rs. 67-0-0.

Affiliation fees Rs. 93-12-0, Delegates fees Rs. 12-0-0, Total Rs. 105-0-0.

Excess of Payments over Receipts Accounted for as under :—

Due to Industrial and Exchange Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 1,444-12-7, due to Mr. D. Chaman Lall Rs. 170-5-1, Total Rs. 1,615-1-8.

Grand total Rs. 3,302-11-1.

PAYMENTS.

Salaries and Wages of Staff Including Rs. 800-0-0, paid to Mr. E. L. Iyer Rs. 1,190-14-0.

Amount due to Mr. Chaman Lall as per last Statement returned Rs. 900-10-7.

Travelling Expenses of the President and Secretarial Staff for the Second Congress Rs. 350-0-0.

Other Sundry Travelling Expenses and Gharryhire Rs. 56-0-0.

Rent, rates and taxes Rs. 294-10-0.

Sundry Expenses in Connection with the Second Congress Rs. 232-15-0.

Printing and Stationery Rs. 195-14-0.

Postage and Telegrams Rs. 68-0-6,

General Expenses Rs. 11-8-0.

Interest on Bank Overdraft Rs. 2-3-0.

Total Rs. 3,302-11-1.

We have examined the above account with the books and vouchers and pass books and have found same in order.

(Sd.) B. P. GHARDA & CO.,
Honorary Auditors.

Bombay, 6th July, 1922.

Note: Mr. D. Chaman Lall makes a donation of Rs. 4,000-0-0 due to him as salary upto June 31st 1922.

FIRST COTTON FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The urst cotton forecast relating to the crop at the beginning of August and covering 78 per cent of the total cotton area shows that 12,496,000 acres have been sown compared to 11,969,000 acres at the corresponding time last year and the condition of the crop is generally good.

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BOMBAY 3.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

The WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public, after his special tour in the Madras Presidency has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire disease "Diabetes" may not lose this rare opportunity as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials :—

Mr. KANHAYALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes :—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory. "Sugar was found—Nil" and S. P. Gravity 1013."

Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes :—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many doctors and physicians before, I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

Consultation Hours :—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

For other particulars please apply in person or write to :—

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You are not alone if you didn't. Hundreds of others saved nothing last month, nor for many previous months. But the quicker you advance yourself from the SPENDERS to the SAVERS, the better it will be for your future.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 23.

The disturbance over Rajputana yesterday has disappeared after carrying rainfall into Sind. The monsoon is very weak outside the north-west of India. The conditions are slightly disturbed in the centre of the Bay. Rainfall is nearly general in lower Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar and local in Burma, Assam east, the Punjab and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, east of the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Coromandal Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mandalay one inch, Maymyo three, Shillong one and half, Jalpaiguri four, Chaibnasa and Darbhanga one and a half, Bareilly one, Dehra Dun two, Khanpur one, Hyderabad (Sind) two, Karachi, Mount Abu one and a half and Ratnagiri one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Rajputana, Gujarat and Sind and increase in south Madras.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd Aug, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 23rd Aug. 1921.	1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0.47	62.02	71.94	34.25
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.21	56.41	74.33	40.01
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0.15	57.27	67.39	39.27
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0.07	61.32	72.98	39.43
Kemp & Co., (Cavendish Rd)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay Aug. 22nd.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches ..	29.729
Temperature of Air .. .. Degrees ..	78.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. " ..	75.6
Dew Point .. .. " ..	74.6
Relative Humidity of Air	0 888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) .. .. " ..	9.8
Maximum temperature of Air .. .. " ..	82 0
Minimum do do .. .. " ..	75 2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight) ..	W.
Movement of Wind do .. .. miles. ..	229
Fall of Rain .. .. .. inches ..	1.11
Total fall during month .. .. " ..	4 39
Do. do. year .. .. " ..	62 02
Artificial fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd Aug.	0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	24	0 17a	29 11	24	m 5 50	14 9
					6 25a	15 10
F.	25	m 0 36	29 1	25	m 6 56	14 7
		0 57a	29 10		7 9a	15 2
S.	26	m 1 20	29 1	26	m 7 22	14 10
		1 39a	29 4		7 55a	14 10
S.	27	m 2 15	28 7	27	m 8 12	15 7
		2 23a	28 6		8 43a	15 0
M.	28	m 3 9	27 10	28	m 9 6	14 8
		3 10a	27 4		9 35a	15 6
Tu.	29	m 4 6	26 10	29	m 10 6	15 3
		4 0a	26 1		10 31a	17 2
W.	30	m 11 37	29 5	30	m 5 15	15 3
		11 42a	28 8		5 41	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 24 (Thursday) ..	6h. 23m. ..	7h. 6m
.. 25 (Friday) ..	6h. 15m. ..	7h. 9m.
.. 26 (Saturday) ..	6h. 19m' ..	7h. 9m
.. 27 (Sunday) ..	6h. 19m. ..	7h. 8m.
.. 28 (Monday) ..	6h. 19m. ..	7h. 8m.
.. 29 (Tuesday) ..	6h. 20m. ..	7h. 7m
.. 30 (Wednesday) ..	6h. 20m. ..	7h. 6m

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 7h, 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.33" of rain and Hissar 0.16". Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and day temperature was below normal at Hissar and Delhi; night temperature was higher than usual in the north and west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in upper Sind. Karachi reports a fall of 1.35" and Mount Abu of 1.70", while Jaipur had 0.20", Bikaner 0.39" Jodhpur 0.22" and Ajmer 0.70". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Bhuj reports 0.50," Veraval 0.13", Rajkot 0.50," Bhavnagar Para 0.35", Ahmedabad 0.21" and Deesa 0.13". Skies are heavily clouded and at Bhuj and in north Gujarat humidity is in excess. Day temperature was nearly normal or lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—There has been no rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Amraoti and Nagpur humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.47" of rain, while Ratnagiri had 1.19", Mormugao 0.32" and Karwar 0.21". Skies are moderately clouded and at Mormugao humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. In east Hyderabad humidity is in defect and day temperature was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area over southeast Rajputana yesterday has disappeared and rain has extended into Sind appeared and rain has extended into Sind and Kathiawar. There has been nearly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, lower Sind and the southeast Punjab, but over the rest of the reporting area rain is limited to a few falls in southeast Madras, Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan. Falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.19" at Ratnagiri and 1.35" at Karachi.

Forecast.—A slight extension of rain may occur in upper Sind and the Punjab and in Madras but elsewhere a general decrease of rain is probable.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd August 1922.

The disturbance from the Bay is now over east Rajputana and has given general rain in the neighbourhood. The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula and northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Assam, the west United Provinces, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the Punjab, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, northeast Baluchistan and the east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Darjeeling one inch; Khushab one and a half; Harnai a half; Jaipur two; Udaipur one; Ahmedabad one and a half; Bombay, Mangalore one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire' ..	..	..	..	..	0	—0.01
Do. 22nd ..	97.7	84.4	..	..	0	—0.01
Jask ..	94.8	81.2	81	..	0	—0.08
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 22nd ..	92.9	84.8	81	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102 1	87.4	62	..	0.82	—3 53
Rawalpindi ..	90.7	79.3	76	..	10.62	—6.00
Lahore ..	97.6	83.8	66	..	5.78	—5.55
Hissar ..	100.4	77.7	83	0.16	7.45	—1.04
Ambala ..	96.7	80.8	81	..	23.77	+5.67
Delhi ..	84.6	76.2	93	0 33	14 04	—2.45
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	91.0	80.8	85	..	19.14	+1 16
Mainpuri ..	90 7	80 1	86	..	28.23	+12.49
Jhanso ..	88.6	77.2	83	0.01	26.98	+2.64
Cawnpore ..	90 6	80.5	80	..	30.76	+8.98
Allahabad ..	90.0	80.3	82	..	30.04	+4.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	101.8	87.2	73	..	0	—2.08
Karachi ..	82.6	74.2	96	1.35	1.55	—3.88
Ajmer ..	96.2	76.0	84	0 70	9.47	—4.27
Jaipur ..	87.3	76.4	89	1.20	13.65	—2.04
Kotah ..	88.0	77.2	77	0.06	18.85	+0.01
Mount Abu ..	71.0	65 8	100	1.70	28.47	—14.48
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj ..	82.0	73.1	93	0.50	5.27	—5.80
Dwarka ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval ..	78.5	15.7	93	0 13	5 19	—0.27
Rajkot ..	89 1	74.0	98	0 50	7.96	—11.89
Bhavnagar Para	84.8	74.8	84	0.35	11.11	—4.53
Surat ..	81.1	76.4	84	0.07	30.18	—1.31
Ahmedabad ..	..	75.8	78	0 31	22 69	—0.06
Deesa ..	80.5	74.6	94	0 13	17.85	+0.81
Neemuch ..	79.7	72 1	89	0.01	24.61	+5.75
Indore ..	83.7	70.7	88	..	19.5	—1.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	85.3	75.7	86	..	38.20	0
Saugor ..	84.2	73.4	88	..	35.04	+3.95
Hosangabad ..	86.1	73.0	90	..	26.88	—0.51
Khandwa ..	87.8	72.9	81	0.01	8.86	—9.91
Akola ..	86.2	73 9	75	..	23.94	+3.92
Amroto' ..	88.8	73.0	73	..	19.33	—1.22
Nagpur ..	87.6	76.7	68	..	20.48	—10.96
Chanda ..	87.5	75.0	78	..	27.88	—5.89
Raipur ..	88.1	76.3	81	..	35.47	+2 48
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	82 0	76.8	87	0.47	62.02	+7.73
Ratnagiri ..	82.4	73.7	85	1.19	57.28	+8 97
Marmugao ..	82.1	75.5	90	0.32	78.89	+4.33
Karwar ..	83.9	74.8	88	0 21	89.47	—4.08
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	89.5	69.5	69	..	8.33	—8.57
Ahmednagar ..	84.7	66.8	69	..	7.76	—2.88
Poona ..	80.4	67.5	81	0.02	2 54	—2.94
Sholapur ..	92 7	72 3	66	..	11.57	—0.69
Bijapur' ..	89 3	71.2	76	..	4.43	—3.07
Belgaum' ..	74.9	67.3	94	0.16	34.11	+0 56
Aurangabad' ..	84.1	67.8	81	..	16.06	+0.29
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.9	74.3	70	..	13.06	—10.86
Hyderabad ..	92.5	76 2	67	..	7.76	—8.84
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	81 0	73.7	86	0.60	103 15	+10 94
Calicat	82.8	73.9	95	0.11	91.27	+13.01
Cochin	82.7	74.3	90	0.28	60.52	+7.62
Colombo	85.0	77.4	82	..	18.55	—1 98
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	97.0	82.2	70	..	9.77	—6 35
Bellary	93.1	70.5	64	..	1.29	—4.24
Cuddapah	100.2	80 0	58	..	5.61	—5.40
Madras	97.8	81.5	57	0.01	6.8	—2.24
Bangalore	85.1	65.1	85	0.14	7.91	—3.00
Coimbatore	90 2	72.6	78	..	3.45	—0.54
Trichinopoly ..	99.97	.8	64	..	1.80	—3 29
Negapatam	92.8	77.3	82	0.42	6.84	+0.51

N. C. O.'S SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Four Non-cooperators of Larkana have been charged under Section 108. Two of them have been sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment, while the other two are awaiting their trial.

An Associated Press message from Karachi states:—

"A Karachi Non-cooperator, Kunjilal Chanpatrai, who was sentenced by the District Magistrate, Karachi, under Section 108 C. P. C. for having sung a seditious song in a boycott meeting of Royal visit has now been released on tendering an unqualified apology and refraining to take part in any seditious activity against Government, including the present Non-Cooperation movement."

Two insured parcels containing bullion of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,250 posted by Messrs. Hiranand Tarachand of Bombay to their firm at Karachi are reported to have been lost during course of transmission by post. The Director-General of Post Offices has offered a prize for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the culprits.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five-eighth pence and demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

LAST YEAR'S PROGRESS.

The report of this association for the year ending 18th July 1922 states that 29 new "ordinary members" joined the Association. There are 14 "sympathisers." In all 16 meetings were held during the year of which two were public meetings to celebrate the anniversaries of Dr. Dadabhoy Nawroji and Sir Pherozesha Mehta. During the year two Music Circles were arranged at the Mackichan hall, Chowpatty.

The first typed issue of the Journal was published under the able editorship of the late Mr. B. N. Kotwal. The 2nd and 3rd issues were published in a joint number and the 4th issue followed thereafter. Because of the support from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, the Association is now in a position to issue a printed quarterly from the year to commence.

The Library has received a good number of books from various gentlemen and the committee's best thanks are due to them.

On the 19th February, a grand charity gathering was organised in the aid of deserving poor Parsee students, which was a unique success. Out of the net proceeds of Rs. 883-1-1, Rs. 101 were contributed to the Parsee Hostel Fund, and from the balance six students are given annual scholarships.

Through the efforts of the Chairman Mr. Minocher N. Kotwal and the whole-hearted support of Sir Hormusji A. Wadia the Association has been given a yearly grant of Rs. 1,000 for 3 consecutive years by the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities to when the Committee also thanks Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta and Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala for their donations of Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively. The Committee thank the various ladies and gentlemen who helped the association in various ways during the year.

The report then goes on to say:—"For accomodating the library for the necessity of a suitable rendezvous and for the general purposes of the increasing work of the Association what we need new the most are our own premises and the Committee is striving its best to secure a comfortable room. The Association has undertaken the responsibility of granting scholarships and issuing the printed Quarterly Journal and it also desires to carry out other schemes on hand. To effect this task it appeals to its members to work hard and it also appeals to the Parsee spirit of charity to make a generous response equal to meet the task before us. In concluding, the Committee invites one and all to join the Association, and it is our earnest desire that the Association shall exert its utmost to be of some service to the student world and to the Parsee Community at large."

During the year the total receipts by way of donations subscriptions, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,775-15-1 and the total expenses amounted to Rs. 547, this leaving a net balance of Rs. 2,228-15-1 at the end of the year.

BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay a public meeting was held at Hira Baug, on Sunday last with a view to form a local Boy Scout Association, Mr. Mirza Alli Mahomad Khan was in the chair. Mr. A. C. Miller, Organizing Secretary, Imperial Boy Scout Association, India, who had specially come from Poona briefly explained to the audience the necessity of forming such a local Association which was to be the middle link between the local Boy Scout Troops here and their mother institution, the Imperial Boy Scout Association, India. A Provisional Committee of the following gentlemen was formed with power to add:—Sir N. G. Chandaverkar, (President); Mr. Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan; Rev. J. R. Cuthbert; Mr. Sutaria; Mr. Nurzaban; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr. Mahomadbhai Currimbhoy; Mr. K. J. Dubash; Mr. N. M. Joshi; Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye; Dr. Demonte; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Dr. C. Coutinho; Prof. H. L. Kaji; Mr. V. S. Sohani; Mr. T. A. Kulkarni; Mr. P. A. Deshapande; Mr. A. V. Chitre; Mr. Master; Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai; and Mr. P. Y. Phadtare. The last two gentlemen are to act as Hon. Jt. Secretaries.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the list of office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee, of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, as elected by the general meeting held on Sunday the 20th instant:—

Sh. Govindramji, Chairman; Lachhmandasji, Vice-Chairman; Sh. Misrilalji, Gangaramji, Shivpartapji, Joint Secretaries; Messrs. Harmukhrai Gopiram, Treasurers.

Managing Committee.—Messrs. Harnandrai Ramnerain; Gulabrai Kedarmal; Deokarandas Ramkumar; Narsinghdas Jodhraj; Mamraj Rambhagat; Harmadrai Baijnath; Gorakhram Sadhoram; Uderam Premsukhdas; Shivnarayan; Buldeedas; Shivdayal Bakhtawarmal; Jotram Kedarnath; Ramgopal Jagannath; Anandilal Poddar; Harbilas Gangadatt; Shivjiram Ramnath; Jaigopaldas Ghanshiamdas; Shaligram Naraindas; Kishenlal Hiralal; Jowharmal Mulchand; Swarupchand Hukamchand; Dolatram Kundanmal; Sadasukh Gambhirchand; Multanchand Lachmi-Narayan; Khushalchand Gopaldas; Balkishandas Ramkishan Das; Bhadwandas Daga; Chetandas Daga; Ganeshlal Sobhagmal; Gadhmal Gumanmal; Chandmal Ghanshiamdas.

DAPURI WORKSHOPS.

A NEW APPRENTICE SCHEME.

A Government Press Note says:—Engineering Workshops in the Bombay Presidency are considerably handicapped by the cost of coal, coke and iron, but perhaps the most serious difficulty encountered is the dearth of skilled workmen in the fitting, erecting, machining, pattern making and moulding trades. Applications from boys to be taken into the Dapuri Workshops have been received almost from the time the Works were started in 1915, but little could be done in the early years owing to lack of equipment and other facilities for training. In 1920 there were about 40 boys of many different castes employed and a vernacular school class was started as an experiment. This was followed by the institution of a vernacular school with a trained school-master and the Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 50,000 to equip special Workshops where the rudiments of different trades could be taught before the boys passed into the Workshops themselves. The question of inaugurating at these Workshops an apprentice system suitable to boys with a fair knowledge of English is at present under consideration. The object of the training is to turn out skilled tradesmen such as fitters, turners of machine hands, pattern makers, moulders, etc., and every efforts is made by the Staff to teach accurate workmanship and methods.

Boys who are training as fitters or engine erectors have good opportunities for learning all about different makes of oil and steam engines as large numbers of these come in for repairs. Care is taken by the staff to explain the use of the different parts and the system under which they work. In addition, the more advantaged boys are sent away to carry out overhauls and repairs at site under a charge hand or one of the graduates from the Poona Engineering College of whom three are undergoing a course of practical training at Dapuri.

The Indian foremen at Dapuri have all been selected for their skill and capacity to deal with men. These foremen take interest in training the boys whose welfare is looked after by a European Executive Engineer and Works Manager.

The "Sindvasi" understands that six more Resident Magistrateships are to be abolished as a result of retrenchment in Sind.

Governor of Bengal and Countess Lytton returned to Calcutta on the 22nd instant after a tour in East Bengal.

PROFITEERING CONDEMNED.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS ON A HARMFUL TENDENCY IN TRADE.

In his address at the last quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, held on Saturday the 19th instant. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, chairman, severely condemned the profitteering tendency visible in certain commercial circles. He said:—

Before I conclude I would like to refer to the bountiful rains we havt had till now in the nomal crops we expect from the same. It is hardly necessary to contemplate what the condition of India would be without this gift from nature. It remains only to hope that coupling human industry with providential goodness we may be able to settle down to the pre-war normal business conditions. But I must refer to what I hope are the last echoes of the war period boom. During that time profiteering and cornering had got fashionable, and those who indulged in this have burned their fingers unmistakably in addition to doing incalculable harm to the trade concerned. It would, therefore, be a welcome relief to the commercial community if people begin to forget thinking of the crores and tens of crores as during the boom and return to the modest thousand and lakh of the pre-war period. The unnatural handling of commodities with a view to squeeze out people has never been known to succeed eventually in even such rich countries as America and England. For such a poor country as India thefore any such tendency is bound to spell ruin and provesuicidal to such operators. What is needed is a return to the old time honoured practice of small returns and big turnovers, instead of small tournovers and big hauls. I need only refer to this in order to ensure your absolutedisapproval of tendencies to corner and to squeeze and I hope that the members of this Chamber particularly, and members of the Indian commercial community generally will command moral and material strength enough to discourage all such efforts.

ALLAHABAD LIBERAL MEETING.

MR. PRAKASAM DEPLORES ACTION OF N. C. O. LEADERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MASULIPTAM Aug. 23.

The way in which the proceedings of the liberal meeting terminated at Allahabad on the 20th is to be deeply regretted if the report is correct. Even if the chairman's ruling is wrong, most unreasonable and perverse, one cannot justify disturbing the proceedings by shouting and clapping of hands. It is unthinkable that because the ruling of the president is partial or perverse one can refuse to obey the chair. Another can declare that the president ceased to be the chairman and yet another can propose the very gentleman who made such a declaration to take the chair. Finally that, that gentleman should occupy the chair and pass the amendment which was disallowed by the liberal president, who felt compelled to vacate the chair is to be regretted.

The liberals could have been given the fullest hearing and yet their resolution defeated as was done in Madras by Mr. V. L. Sastri and others in a most gentlemanlike manner, which was commended by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, the president, who had disallowed a similiar amendment in the Madras meeting. I hope the report of the Associated Press about the Allahabad meeting is not correct. The conduct of those responsible fr the situation is most unjustifiable, if it is correct.

SHRI TRIAMBAKESHWAR TEMPLE AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At Triambak, near Nasik, there is a holy shrine of the Hindus called Triambakeshwar Mahadeva's Temple. Hundreds of thousands of Hindus go to Nasik and Triambakeshwar to acquire merit. It is a pity that such a holy and much-frequented shrine should be in a dilapidated condition; and it is even greater pity that well-to-do and pious Hindus do not think of getting it repaired. According to the Hindu Shastras, good work done in holy places and holy months like Shravana is rewarded a thousand times. Pursuant to the old-established custom, the British Government gives a monthly donation of Rs. 955. But this amount is used up in the working expenses of the temple and in remuneration to the priests and other persons employed in the temple. The money received from the public in the temple goes, according to traditional practice, to the priestly families of (Tapodhan) Brahmans, because it cannot be used for the benefit of the temple. There is, therefore, no provision for the repair of the shrine itself. The 'Kothi' (appertenant) attached to the temple contains the garments, ornaments and jewellery belonging to Shri Triambakeshwar, and these are displayed to the public every Monday. This 'Kothi' was originally built by the Peshwas, who, however, did not provide for the future repairs and other needs of the temple. The building is now very much in need of repair, which would necessitate an expenditure to the extent of 25 to 30 thousand rupees.

A fund has been started for this purpose, and Rs. 7,000 have been already subscribed. Stones for laying the foundation have been ordered for Rs. 3,000. To complete the work, a further sum of 18 to 20 thousand rupees is still needed. Any single millionaire of Bombay can pay this whole amount, and by getting the temple repaired immortalize his name and earn the gratitude of the Hindu community. It is to be hoped that generous and charitably-disposed persons will come forward to undertake the work. If any generous-hearted gentleman comes forward to subscribe the remaining amount, his name will be inscribed on a tablet at the temple, and full account of the money will be given. The 'Kothi' is now on the verge of total collapse, and urgently needs to be repaired at once. The attention of all kind and generous people is therefore drawn to the situation, and their help is earnestly solicited.

Those who wish to subscribe to the fund are requested to forward the amount to and communicate with Mr. Madhavrao Narayanrao Joglekar, Karbhari of Shri Triambakeshwar, Triambak, near Nasik.

I earnestly hope that the Lord will inspire some generous-hearted millionaire to help in this philanthropic work in this sacred month. —Yours, etc.,

PITAMBERDAS D. KESHARIA.

Fort, Old Modikhana,
Bombay.

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TRIAL OF MR. NARAYANA MENON.

CHARGE OF WAGING WAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Aug. 22.

Mr. E. P. Walsh I. C. S., Special Judge, resumed yesterday the hearing of the sensational case of waging war against the King and abetment of waging war against the King against M. P. Narayana Menon, a leading vakil and an ective Congress and Khilafat worker of Walluvanad. His Honour dropped the charge of abetment of waging war and proceeded with the first charge. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, defence counsel, cross-examined inspector Narayana Menon. He stated that he did not remember in how many reports he had embodied the details of the accused's speeches gathered from the statements of P. W's 2, 3 and 4.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, witness stated he was not bound to send reports. A warrant under the Moplah Act had been issued against the accused before he had applied for a warrant against the accused. That warrant was in the handwriting of Mr. Thomas, District Magistrate. The Public Prosecutor then filed as exhibits warrants issued against some rebel leaders. Defence councel objected to it.

His Honour noted the objection.

Defence evidence was then recorded. The first witness for the defence was Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, M. L. C., he stated the accused was working for him as an election agent. Accused was keenly interested in tenancy question. Accused wanted him to introduce a tenancy bill in the Madras Legislative Council and get it passed. The next witness was Mr. Kundu Panikker, District Munsiff who was at Manjeri during the rebellion. He stated the accused and Mr. Madhavan Nair had tried to prevent rebels from attacking Manjeri. Accused was in his house from 21st to 24th August. On the 24th a messenger went to his house and told the accused that Kunhamed Haji wanted to see him. Accused went with the messenger and returned within half an hour. Accused told him that Haji wanted him to join his party and that he told Haji that as a congressman he was against violence. Accused did not deliver any speech that day. Accused used to express his disappointment at the delay in the arrival of the military.

Cross-examined by the public prosecutor, witness stated that he had never seen the accused in Moplah dress. He had heard the accused had delievered speeches in Walluvanad long before the rebellion. He knew the Moplah had some respect for the accused Perhaps the accused would not have had influence in Ernad but for his political activities. He sympathised with the accused when he heard of the charge of waging war against him. He thought that the accused ought to be saved. The court then rose for the day. The hearing will be resumed today.

RECEPTION TO MR. JOSHI AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 22.

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi arrived at Badnera on the 20th with Mr. Bamangaonker. Mr. Moharir received him there and after a reception he was motored to Ahmaoti Messrs. B. G. Khaparde, Sheode Pannalal Vyas and others received him on his way home. the road was crowded with a mass of humanity. A procession was taken through the main roads. *Pan Suparies* were offered at various places. The procession lasted more than three hours. On the 21st a crowded meeting of over 7,000 people to welcome the patriot was held in Jog Square. Mr. S. V. Gokhle, the President of Amraoti Municipality, was voted to the chair. After the singing of Bande Mataram and other songs Wamanraoji was garlanded. The president read an address on behalf of the Municipality. Another address on behalf of the citizens was offered in a silver casket. This address was read by Mr. Bamangaonkar. Mr. Wamanrao then rose amidst loud cheers. He said that the scene was a complete proof that the Government's object of repression had completely failed. The enthusiasm was a sure proof of the undying spirit of Freedom which could not be crushed under repression. He advised them never to abuse their own nationalist brothers even if they viewed certain items of the non-co-operation programme differently and exhorted them to observe toleration even in their diflerences. The meeting terminated in shouts of *"Jayajayakars."*

MADRAS UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The Hon. Mr. Patro, Education Minister, subsequent to the Senate meeting had a conference with principals of first and second grade colleges in mofussil as well as the city in connection with University reform. The result of the conference as far as can be gathered was to clear misunderstanding and arrive at a general agreement in regard to principles of the Bill.

NEW EDITOR OF "HINDU,"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Consequent to Mr. Makhijani's incarceration, Dr. Parmanand has filed a declaration as Printer, Publisher and Editor of the "Hindu."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 6 p.m.
The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Navsari Bldg., 3 p.m.
The Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.), Meeting, 9, Bank St., Fort.

FRIDAY, August 25.

Steamer Macedonia, with outward mails of 10th inst., expected to arrive 5 a.m.
Laundry Class commences at 5-30 at Mayo Road, Y. W. C. A.

SATURDAY, August 26.

Ganesh Chaturthi, Bank Holiday.
The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: Sixth Extra Meeting.
Public Meeting to give expression re Premier's speech, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
National Medical College Celebrations, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 27.

The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., Adjourned Annual General Meeting, near Chowpatty Level Crossing, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 30
Delhi & Lucknow Express	0 0	22 0
Madras Express... ...	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail...	14 0	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Kathiawar Express ...	7 45	10 45
East Passenger	21 30	7 5

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

382 feet of rupees have been raised upto now on the scheme for raising a mile of rupees.

"G" WARD BYE-ELECTION TO P. C. COMMITTEE.

A Bye-Election to elect six members to the Provincial Congress Committee from the "G" Ward District, will be held on Saturday the 26th instant at the Congress Office, Chapra Building, opp. Hasauli Tank Dadar. Voting time is from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. Members of the "G" Ward D. C. C. are requested to go to the Congress Office and register their votes. Voting instructions are given at the end of each voting paper, which will be supplied at the polling station.

The following persons have stood for election:—

(1) N. G. Agharkar, (2). B. V. Gokhale, (3) S. J. Tendulkar, (4). J. R. Deo, (5) V. N. Khanolkar, (6) K. A. Subramaniam, (7) N. M. Datye, (8) K. B. Kanade, (9) J. S. Chavre, (10) I. S. Patel, (11) G. M. Nadkarni, (12) C. K. Narayana Swamy.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During 19th week ending 19th August the total mortality 660 was 13 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.58. These figures compare favourably with those for the 33rd week of 1921 when the mortality was 908 and death-rate 48.20 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 813 and death-rate 43.16. The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 186 as against 4 and 209 respectively in the preceding week. Two notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths, 175 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City. Small-pox and Cholera were absent during the week. Plague caused 14 attacks (including one imported case) and 13 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 362 as against 368 in the 33rd week of the last year and 395 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1917-1921).

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday, the 26th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to give further expression to public opinion re Premier's speech on the I. C. S. Debate, when Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, B. G. Trivedi, Jamnadas Mehta, F. J. Ginwalla, D. S. Dange, Prof. Khare and others will speak.

THE LATE MR. E. ALVARES.

A mass meeting of the members of the Mangalorian Catholic Community residing in Bombay and its suburbs will be held at the St. Ingatius School Hall, Jacob Circle, on Sunday the 27th instant at 10 a.m. to record a vote of condolence on the heavy loss sustained by the Community by the sad and sudden death of Mr. E. Alvares and to take steps to perpetuate his memory in a befitting manner.

News from the frontier shows that on the 17th, four machines left Dardoni to continue the operations over Abdul Rahman Khel villages in Upper Badas Toi of the Mashud territory. The aeroplane D. H. 9-A crashed at Dardoni and immediately burst into flames. The cause of the accident being the machine stalling on turn. The Pilot, Flying Officer D. C. Duncan, and Observer Flying Officer R. D. Luard were killed. Another machine was forced to land at Ladha with engine trouble.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RIGHT TO EJECT TENANT.

LANDLORD FINED FOR ARBITRARY METHODS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector McKenna, charged Vallabdas Haridas with wrongful restraint on the 26th August last.

Mr. M. M. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that Velji Arjun, the complainant had rented the accused's premises situate at Bora Bazar on the 28th of June on a monthly rent of Rs. 60. One of the conditions on the printed rent bill was that if the rent was not paid on the first of each Hindu month the landlord (accused) had a right to break open the premises and give it to some body else. The complainant having failed to pay the rent on Shravan Sud Ekam the accused broke open the lock, removed the complainant's boxes from the shop and forthwith let it out to another person.

The accused in his examination by the Court said:—"Nowadays if we landlords take action against our tenants in courts of law, the judges gave time to the tenants to vacate and this time is very often as long as twelve months and therefore, in order to avoid the inconvenience resulting from the orders of the courts, we are entitled to reserve to ourselves the right of turning out our tenants by adopting our own methods."

His worship in the course of his judgment said:—"I must say at once no civilized country will countenance such an argument for a moment. If carried to its only possible (but certainly most despotic) conclusions it means that a landlord can reserve to himself the power of getting rid of his tenants at his own sweet will and pleasure by imposing on the unfortunate tenants his dominant will and by adopting most primitive methods to achieve that end. I see no difference between such methods and the methods commonly adopted by Pathans to recover their moneys from their debtors." His worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 200.

A DEFAMATION SUIT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N Athavle, Pherozeshaw N. Guzdar, Proprietor, Bombay Cotton Company charged Sorabji B. Morris, a former employee of the complainant with defamation.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law.

The complainant's case was that while the accused was in his employment he had borrowed some money and had done some cotton transactions which the accused repudiated and which formed the subject of a suit in the High Court. In the correspondence which passed in that matter between the accused and the complainant's solicitors (Messrs. Payne & Co.), the accused it was alleged, made certain allegations which were false and defamatory.

When the case came for hearing his Worship suggested the parties to come to a settlement. The accused said he was prepared to say that he was sorry for sending the letter complained of and the complainant having declined to accept this, the case was proceeded with.

After evidence was led in the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and his Worship warned and discharged him.

REPORTED THEFT.

Udayram Shivram, a merchant, residing at Guncarriage Road, Colaba, has reported to the Police the theft of jewellery and wearing apparel collectively valued at Rs. 1,883 from his bed-room between Monday and Tuesday.

CORONER'S COURT.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN BY RLY ENGINE.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday, Mr. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl Paribai, aged six years, residing with her parents in a chawl near the railway cabin at Sion.

The evidence was that at about 1 p.m. on the 22nd instant, the deceased went out of the house to play. After the Punjab Mail had passed the Sion Station, a porter heard a whistle and saw the buffer of the engine striking the girl's head. She was thrown down and was found dead on the down line.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the girl died on account of her having been knocked down by an engine of a train of the G. I. P. Railway.

PROTEST AGAINST THREATENED INCREASE OF RENT.

On Tuesday a public meeting was held at Hira Baug in the evening under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, when Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. After the formal election of the chairman Mr. T. A. Kulkarni seconded by Mr. Lele and Mr. Ranjit proposed the following resolution which was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting urges that the present Rent Act should be extended till 1926 at least, without any power to increase the rent above 10 per cent as specified in the present Act and emphatically protests against the proposed power to increase the rent by 33 1/3 per cent. as stated in the draft Bill."

Rao Bahadur Pai then proposed the following which too was adopted:—"That this meeting urges upon all educated men to get themselves registered on the Municipal Election Roll and also to help their neighbours who are not educated to register themselves." The Rao Bahadur offered his congratulations to the Clerks' Union on the electioneering campaign they were organising under the direction of its Vice-President Mr. Jhabvala and suggested to all present to follow their example. Mr. Jhabvala then addressing the meeting offered congratulations to the Minister on safely piloting the Bill and condemned the attitude taken up by some of the members of the Corporation. He called upon all to protest against the proposed amendment in the Rent Act. He also desired the educated classes to take increasing interest in civic affairs.

The president then supported the previous speakers in all they had said in a brief speech and exposed the various weaknesses of the Corporation. He also welcomed the electioneering project of the Clerks' Union.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The second local general meeting of the shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India was held, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing two members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. E. J. Bunbury who retired under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but were eligible for re-election. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. On the motion of Mr. M. Kharas Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. E. J. Bunbury were unanimously re-elected as the directors of the Bank.

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi at Government House on Tuesday morning.

The same night there was a Dance at Government House.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although the notice convening the meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. is dated the 27th July, the Directors' Report for 1921-22 and the balance sheet and statements of accounts came to the hands of shareholders only a few days back. I am sure most of the intelligent shareholders had hardly time to digest and study the said report and accounts. The careful perusal and study of this report and accounts leads to some very important issues arising therefrom. A friendly and candid discussion with the management and the Board might elucidate much interesting and useful information which may evidently go to appease the poor shareholders who believe they have been wronged. The investing public which has attached a high premium to the good name and reputation of the beloved House of Tatas is in a rather disturbed state of mind owing to the serious loss not only of interest but of capital and when the mind is so disturbed and agitated it is but fair for the good name of the House in whom the public had such immense confidence that those interested in the welfare and advancement of the country generally and of the investors in industrial concerns in particular should give a patient hearing to what may be the legitimate grievances of those whose fortunes now appear to be at stake. As some very important issues arising out of this report require a sober and unbiased consideration (a few of which I shall endeavour to discuss now), I shall at the meeting to be held on Thursday next propose that the meeting should stand adjourned for a fortnight to enable shareholders to consider their position and interests and to lay before the Board their grievances in a calm and dignified manner so as to solve the difficulty and remove any misapprehension or misunderstanding on the part of either the Board or the shareholders. With that end in view I would earnestly appeal to the Directors and management not to be led away by any unfair criticism as to slight the shareholders and thus injure their feelings by an arbitrary or high-handed policy. The management and the Board would lose nothing by giving the shareholders ample opportunity to study their report and accounts and to meet them in a satisfactory manner on a friendly platform rather than taking an antagonistic view of the situation. A grave discontent at present exists amongst a large body of shareholders and I believe much good would come out of a compromise by giving them a fair and reasonable chance of placing before the Board what they consider as their legitimate grievances.

India is now passing through a stage when autocratic tactics are hated to the bone and the feeling of self-respect has so much awakened in the men and women of this country that their voice and feelings are not to be despised or ignored. Thus when I look at the names that constitute the Board of Directors, those men of light and learning, I feel confident that they will not be ill advised, (whatever their strength due to affluence, wealth or following) to scorn the poor shareholders. My suggestion to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight will, I hope, remove a great deal of the misunderstanding now existing and I trust the management will not fail to meet us poor shareholders with an open mind.

Apart from the question of Profits and Dividend one important issue bearing on the Report is in relation to the raising of a Debenture Loan of £4,000,000 sterling at 770 in a foreign market. Whether or not there was justification for going to a foreign market and bring English capital to play on Indian industrial concern of so high an order as this Company, it is evident that the interests of the Preference Shareholders and thereafter the other classes are sacrificed and subordinated to those of a foreign capitalist by giving him a firm charge on the Company's assests. The study of the figures in the balance-sheet shows that there exists a paid-up capital of over 9 crores but when the second preference shares showed their full face value the capital will increase by another crore or will be more than 10 crores. At the time of the issue of the much discussed 2nd preference shares (which were then underwritten by a friendly group at 4 per cent. discount which led to many adverse comments and criticism) a sort of a very honest undertaking was given that the interests of the preference shareholders will always be safeguarded and that every penny of the monies received by the issue of that and additional capital would be utilised for what was called the Greater Extension. Such hopes were then advanced that the position of the other classes viz:—the ordinary and deferred, would materially improve owing to the fact that a certain fixed rate of dividend would go to the preference leaving a very substantial profit for the other classes and the result was that the share market took rapid jumps so much so that a 20 rupee deferred share came to be quoted at over 1,600 and people madly rushed in for the gold mine where they have now burnt their fingers at a unheard of experience. The best of financiers and even all the leading Banks came forward to advance somewhere in the vicinity of 800 to 1,000 an a 20 rupee share. So great was the enchantment, so high the hopes, which like a cloud have vividly disappeared from our eyes and that high class security so eagerly sought for in the market is not to be touched at even one tenth its then value and goes a begging. Pray why? A class of debenture holders (mind you, foreign capitalist in days when India wants preferential tariff and control of its industries and railways) has been invited to invest in the Company that has passed the stage of experiment and has proved to be a valuable asset of the country at the cost of the poor so-called secured preference shareholders, not to speak of the other classes. What is their security and in what position do they rank? The debenture holders first, Banks as secured creditors next then, if anything is left, the preference shareholders. What splendid security: The 7½ crores of preference shareholders money is now in a pot of wasting assets of the book value of 16 crores.

Why did the management go to a foreign market please for rdebenture capital? They believed, as they state in the report, that Indian capital was not easily procurable. It is not wonderful that the Government of India loan offering 6 per cent. would tempt investors and as much as 40 to 50 crores could be subscribed by Indians whereas one of the best recognised assets and industry of the country would find itself paralysed to raise capital at 7 per cent? One has to refresh his memory as to the agitation in the country when the Government of India issued a sterling loan in England. The Government even had then to come out with an assurance that no further issue of such loan would be placed on the market without giving ample opportunity to the Indian investor.

May I ask (1) were the shareholders consulted before the management thought of going to a foreign market?

(2) Was an offer ever made to them to subscribe to this capital and had the appeal failed?

(3) Is it in the interest of the country or the shareholders of the company to invite a foreign capitalist with so secured a position as that of a mertgagee on one of the best industries of the country?

(4) Are not the interests of the preference shareholders sacrified? If not sacrificed, are they not subordinated to those of a foreign capitalists?

(5) What guarantee is there that with this additional debenture capital the company's position is going to improve?

(6) For whose benefit is this loan raised? Since it is not for the benefit of the country nor the shareholders?

(7) If the properties and assets of the company are thus mortgaged when could the shareholders, who the proprietors of the Company, even dream of redeeming the loan and securing their position?

(8) Why should foreign capital be brought in at the expense of the poor shareholders when India wants to stand on its own resources?

These and many other important questions require a careful consideration. Under the circumstances, I hope my appeal to let the meeting stand adjourned for a fortnight will not fall on deaf ears.

I would earnestly solicit the support of those shareholders who agree with my views to muster strong and support my proposition for adjournment as it would be to their interest if they agree with the view I hold.

No abuse, rowdyism or unmannerly scene at a meeting will ever benefit the shareholders or advance their interests. A dignified appeal, a friendly discussion on the legitimate grievances, and an honest fight to protect our interests is all that we want.—Yours, etc.

M.A. HAVELIWALA.

Cama Building,
Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, Aug. 21.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2) BEAT Y. M. C. A.

Further play in connection with the Rovers Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground when the Bombay Gymkhana met the Y. M. C. A. and beat the latter by a score of two goals to nil. The afternoon was free from rain and in anticipation of a fine game quite an exceptionally large crowd had turned up to witness the match. The day's game proved a very exhilarating one and the verdict of the day—a score of two goals to nil in favour of the Gymkhana—was a thoroughly deserved victory.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. In the opening stages of the game the Y.M.C.A. shared evenly in the play and was well up to the fore in attacking operations. Anderson, Mayo and Abbott played in excellent concert, but when it came to scoring more often than not their shots missed fire and at other times they were effectively stopped by Evans and Terry of the Gymkhana defence. The Gymkhana, however,, soon got going and Lowry notched a goal off a fine pass from his confrere on the left. This put more mettle into the Y. M. C. A. quintette and they strove with might and main to equalise. Morley and Fox of the Gymkhana half-back line stopped many a threatening movement and saved their side from disaster. The Gymkhana forwards missed some fine chances, otherwise they could have increased their lead by another goal during the first half. Mourne lost a decidedly opening by shooting wide. Some mid-field play followed, but neither had made any alterations to the score when lemon time was announced.

Play after the half-time was of a piece with play in the first half. The Gymkhana forwards worked with a will and soon forced a corner but with abortive results. Lynn, the Y. M. C. A. then had their turn in the attack only to be baulked by the excellent spoiling tactics of Bradley. The Gymkhana passed through a tight situation when a dangerous shot which hit the cross-bar was fisted out by Pearson and off this an attacking bout by the Gymkhana followed and Lowry scored a second goal. Even play ruled still closing time. The score at the end was:—

GYMKHANA ..... 2 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Pearson, Evans and Terry; Bell, Morley Fox and Bradley; Gillespie, Etherington, Lowry, Millen and Mourn.

Y. M. C. A.—Lynn; Constable and Polls; Rodgers, Kelly and Brown; Ardagh, Anderson, Mayo, Abbott and Hierlebey.

Referee:—Mr. A. K. Tarbottom.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

K. S. L. I. vs. Green Howards.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

PROSPECTS OF THE CONSTESTANTS.

(From Our Sporting Correspondent.)

The annual Quadrangular Cricket Tournament is drawing near. The Quadrangular Tournament Committee has eventually decided that the Tournament should be held once in Poona after every three years. So in accordance with that arrangement, the Tournament would be held at Poona this year. The arrangement, however, at first, was considered most unsuitable by the Hindoo and Muslim players in view of insufficient accommodation in bungalows at Poona on exorbitant rents. They brought this main difficulty to the notice of the Committee at their recent meeting held at the Bombay Gymkhana. The difficulty of suitable residential quarters always arises at Poona especially in the rainy season when almost every bungalow is occupied for the whole season. After mature consideration both the Hindoos and Muslim players have, at last, decided to play at Poona. One does not comprehend why the Quadrangular Tournament is arranged to be played at Poona every three years. Why cannot Bombay be selected for such a Tournament every year? For, seldom one finds a large number of spectators in Poona taking great interest in the Tournament for nine days together. It is, indeed, very expensive for the Hindoo, Muslim and Parsi players continuously to reside at Poona for a period of nine days in hotels and bungalows, for the sake of a few players to whom, we are told, the climate of Poona, especially in the Monsoon, is most suitable. It is to be hoped that the representatives of the Parsi, Hindoo and Muslim Gymkhanas will raise their voice against such an arrangement being continued in future.

SELECTION OF TEAMS.

As regards the selection of various teams nothing, so far, has come to pass. Very probably, the Selection Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana will select their team by the end of next week. The selection of the Parsi team for the forthcoming Quadrangular Tournament will depend, to a large extent, upon the Colts' match which is to come off on the 3rd proximo on the ground of the Parsi Gymkhana. The Parsi team, however, will not be strong enough having regard to the fact that two of its best bowlers, J. S. Warden and H. Vajifdar are not going to participate in the Tournament. Vajifdar, unfortunately, has thought it desirable to abstain from the cricket-field this year; he has not figured in any of the season matches. But the case of Darden appears quite different from that of Vajifdar. Though Warden is in perfect bowling form this year, he is afraid it is understood of withstanding the six days' hard and labourious test of the Tournament on account of the present state of his health. J. Elavia P. Daruwalla and Watcha are in remarkably good bowling form this season. The sporting public may be aware of the excellent bowling average of Warden in the recent match played between the B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C. and the Elphinstone C. C. In that match Warden played on behalf of the Railway. The Parsi team will, very probably be captained by Col. Mistry of Patiala who has the reputation of being the oldest cricketer in India.

The European team seems to be of considerable strength this year. The Poona wicket is, generally, found suitable to Europeans who have upto now, figured fairly well in most of the test matches played in this season. The Mahomedan and Hindoo players are, up to the mark, this year. Mirza Yusoof Beg will captain the former team; while it is, yet, even difficult to surmise as to who will be the likely captain of the latter team. P. Baloo stands every chance of being the captain of the Hindoo team in view of his sound and thorough experience extending to many years of cricket tournaments. Likewise his brother, P. Vithal, who recently recorded more than a century exhibiting a fine and remarkable display in batting in the match recently played between the B. B. and C. I. Rly. C. C. and the Poona Gymkhana. It is really a treat to witness the play of this famous cricketer. P. Shivram, Vithal's brother has, to his credit, a "century" this year. It seems that the Hindoo team this year It seems that the Hindoo team this year will be as strong as any participating in the forthcoming Quadrangular Tournament at Poona.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.

To-day's cricket results:—

Yorkshire beat Surrey on first innings.

Kent beat Lancashire on first innings.

Middlesex beat Warwickshire by innings and 113 runs.

Worcestershire beat Sussex on first innings.

Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire by fifty-three runs.

Hampshire beat Somerset by four wickets

Sutcliffe scored two hundred and thirty-two runs in Yorkshire's first innings.

For Kent, Harding made hundred, Woolley 155, and Seymour 165 not out.

Hearne scored 221 not out for Middlesex. Bates made 149 for Warwickshire.

Northants' total for first innings was seventy-four. Bestwick took seven wickets for thirty-seven runs. Northants' second innings totalled 145. Storer took seven for twenty-six.

The Government of Burma have sanctioned advances amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs to the cultivators whose crops had been destroyed in Pegu District by the recent floods for the purchase of seed.—(A. P.)

A Calcutta message of August 23rd says:—The First sugar forecasts for British India estimates the area at 23,92,000 acres, compared with 23,71,000 at the corresponding time last year. The condition of the crop is, one the whole, good.

About 400 weavers at Fort Williams Jute (old) Mills, Sibpore, have struck work demanding increased wages. As a result the work at the mill is at a standstill and 2500 men are idle. (A. P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S.S. Karapara, Walker, Durban.
S.S. Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.

The following vessel began to land yesterday steamer Ferrara for Mahomerah.

S.S. Karapara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's African mail steamer Karapara 3,722 tons, Captain W. Walker, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, etc., with mails & general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain G. J. Harley, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 23.

Steamer China for London:—4 bales sheep skins tanned, J. Govind and Co.; 11 bales cow hides tanned, J. Govind and Co.; 15 bales sheep skins tanned, H. R. Rahmanbhoy; 8 bales goat skins tanned, H. R. Rahmanbhoy; 100 bales hemp, S. Permanand; 3 cwt. gum olibanum, A. M. Sodder and Co.; 45 cwt. cardamom seed, S. H. Joshi and Co.; 14 bales woolen carpet, A. R. Ismailoff; 21 bales goat skin tanned, H. R. Rahmanbhoy; 3 packages Ind. preserved fruits, Grindlay and Co.; 1 case dal and mug, The Bombay Drug Stores; 1 case ghee and sweet oil, The Bombay Drug Stores; 1 case rice, The Bombay Drug Stores; 2 bale cotton carpet, J. Murray and Co.; New York via London:—41 bales pers lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd.; 87 bales Ind. dry chillies, S. Gordhon and Sons.

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool:—12 bales Ind. wool raw, D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 1 case metal fittings, K. Gocaldas.

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool:—50 bales Indian cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 18 bales cotton waste clean, H. Jagmohandas and Co.; 97 bales Ind. wool raw, D. Koondanmall; 41 bales Ind. wool raw, C. Ramsarup; 65 bales Ind. wool raw, G. Gumanmall; 39 bales Ind. wool raw, C. Chaganmal; 65 bales Ind. wool raw, M. Nissim, 15 bales Indian wool raw, N. K. M. Jetha; 1 package woolen carpet, G. Dunkerley and Co.; 22 bales wool raw, C. Koonjolal; 42 bales wool raw, D. Koondanmall; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 bundle cotton saw, N. M. K. Kaisha; Marseilles:—23 cwt. casings, C. Buhner and Co.; Glasgow:—35 cases Ind. butter, I. G. Trading Co.; Barcelona:—55 bales Ind. raw cotton, L. Bhagat; New York:—40 cwt. gum tragacanth, H. B. Trading Ltd.

Steamer Deanofairlie for Genoa:—2,000 cwt. linseed bold, Straws and Co. Ltd.; 2,000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 35 bales silk waste, Agee.

Steamer Compania for Dunkirk:—500 cwt. gh. myrobollans, K. Brothers.

Steamer Trelooze for Ghent, 110 bales Ind. raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; Antwerp:—55 bales, Ind. cotton, K. Devchand and Co. Ltd.

Steamer Aquileia for Trieste:—4,197 cwt. tilseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt. groundnut seed, K. M. Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. groundnut seeds, K. M. Nathoo; 55 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.;

Venice:—200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 16 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.; 3,500 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

Steamer Royal Prince for Dunkirk:—1,300 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 4,000 cwt. groundnut, Strauss and Co. Ltd.; 2,500 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co. Ltd.; 2,000 cwt. Ind. linseed, Ralli Brothers; Havre:—8,000 cwt. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwt. rapeseed, L. Dreytus and Co.; 608 cwt. mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwt. Ind. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Steamer Lacenia for Liverpool:—23,904 cwt. kurdi seed, Ralli Brothers.

Steamer Tredinnick for Genoa:—2,012 cwt. castor seed, K. M. Nathoo.

Steamer Plassey for Rotterdam, 3,000 cwt. crushed bones, E. Ebrahim and Co. Ltd.

Steamer Indomaru for Osaka:—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Y. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ralli Bros.; Kobe:—1,000 bales Ind. raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales Ind. raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd..

Steamer Tambamaru for Kobe:—134 bales Ind. raw cotton, M. Futehally; Shanghai:—58 bales Ind. raw cotton, Y. M. Kaisha Ltd; Hongkong:—200 bales Cot. grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; Nagasaki:—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Y. M. Kaisha Ltd.; Kobe:—105 bales Ind. cotton, N. Futehally.

Steamer Yojuemaru for Kobe:—1,018 bales Ind. raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; Osaka:—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Varela from Basrah. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd.:—467 bundles specie; 250 bags barley, 50 bags old copper, 2 cases cheese, 10 bags beans, 280 bags wheat, 4 bags Talib, 175 bundles skin dates, 19 bales carpets, 1 bale Persian rugs, 37 bundles copper, 50 bags almonds, 7 bundles pearls.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Quotation list to-night shows rather more business done but there has been no outstanding feature to-day. Howrahs made no marked movement. North-brooks had buyers at Rs. 55 and Reliances at Rs. 47. A parcel of Gourepore was placed at quotation and Orients were asked for. Centurys were steady at Rs. 9½. In cotton the undertone was easier though prices did not show any appreciable set back. Dunbars closed steady at Rs. 390 were easier this afternoon. Naziras had buyers up to Rs. 3/10. A fair business was put through in miscellaneous stocks at prices which showed little change. Assam Saws again touched Rs. 5. A small parcel of Ganges Ropes was done at a considerable advance on quotation. A little buying of Calcutta Tramway was noted. Imperial Bank contributory had sellers. Following were closing quotations:—

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1345 Tata Industrial Bank 6 discount.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Railway 80.

Cotton:—Agra United 6/13, Dunbar 392, Kesoram 13.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 24, 1922.

WAKE UP, INDIA!

When Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated the Non-Cooperation movement, because he lost faith in British Justice and because he felt that the Reforms were a camouflage to prolong the agony of India, he was ridiculed by his "sober" critics as a visionary who had no business to dabble in politics. What was it that made the Mahatma lose faith in British Justice and regard the Reforms as a camouflage? It was the conviction that Britain had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing in spite of the Great War, in spite of the help spontaneously given by India in winning that war, and in spite of the war-time solemn declarations about "self-determination", "making the world safe for democracy" and the like—that, in short, the heart of Britain had not changed, that she still continued to regard the East generally and India particularly as a happy hunting-ground for imperialistic aggrandisement and economic exploitation. This conviction was brought home by the despatch of the Secretary of State on the Hunter Committee's Report, the Dyer Debates in the Commons and the Lords and the infamous breach of the Premier's pledge given "on behalf of His Majesty's Government" in respect of the integrity of Turkey. The Mahatma was right and the Premier's latest utterances on India and Turkey have more than justified his view in the eyes of Moderates though most of the latter are not candid enough to acknowledge the fact.

A fresh and more striking testimony to the clear vision and unerring judgment of the great leader—if testimony were needed—is afforded by the latest news from Lancashire. We published yesterday—and reproduce elsewhere to-day—the following Reuter's cables, which we implore every Indian to ponder over:— —

LONDON, August 21.

At a conference of textile workers at Blackpool, to-day, Mr. Walter Gee, President, said that the cotton trade would not recover until the constant fluctuations of foreign exchanges were ended. Cotton operatives were in a worse position than in pre-war times. The Council reported that the political and religious agitations in India had raised a feeling that was most inimical to Lancashire trade. The President stated that textile-workers were in favour of development of Indian self-government.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A Manchester report states that the Textile Workers' Association recommends, in a public declaration, on behalf of the textile workers of Lancashire, that they favour not only the encouragement and development of self-Government for India but also peace with Turkey, giving Turkey self-control in her own territories, provided that she guarantees that the rights of minorities shall be safeguarded. By such means they believe India could be pacified and the Indian people made friendly to Britain. At present, not only India but the whole of Middle East is unfriendly, and the consequences of our policy, if persued on the present lines, must inevitably be a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers.

A special cable to the "Times of India" explains the genesis of this public declaration on behalf of the textile workers of Lancashire. It appears that the declaration has been made on the recommendation of four Labour members of Parliament who investigated the cotton relation between Lancashire and India and who report that the consequences of the English policy towards India and Turkey, if pursued on the present lines, will inevitably result in a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers. The recommendation of the textile workers of Lancashire brings into relief the essentially self-regarding nature of the characteristically British attitude towards India. The keynote of the Premier's latest speech was that India existed for British Civil Servants—and the —British military officers and soldiers whom the Welsh Wizard conveniently kept in the background—that is, she existed for Britain. The attitude of the British workers is also fundamentally selfish though not in the same sense as that of Mr. Lloyd George and his "Prussians." The British workers are indifferent to India and will acquiesce in her political domination and economic exploitation so long as these processes benefit them. But they do not desire and will not support these processes if India resents them and if the resentment results in loss to themselves. To them what matters is secure employment and good wages and if they can achieve these only through the friendship of India, they will exert themselves to win that friendship. The Mahatma clearly saw all this. He realised, as every Indian patriot should realise, that if India is to fulfil her destiny, the connection between her and Britain must not be one-sided, that is, of profit only to Britain, and humiliation to India, but must be one of mutual profit, equality and trust. And when he asked his countrymen to boycott foreign cloth and take to Khaddar, not only did he show them the way to stand on their own legs, but he also gave a warning to Britain that if she wished to retain her connection with India, she must change her heart and thus base that connection on the secure foundation of equality and trust. Through Lancashire Britain has dominated India. And through Lancashire alone can the needed change be brought about in the heart of Britain. It is a well-known truism that what Manchester thinks to-day, England thinks to-morrow.

Lancashire has now felt the economic pressure of the Indian boycott—the only pressure to which a people, who have been described as "a nation of shop-keepers", are amenable. The boycott has thus produced its effect in compelling a most influential section of the British people to realise the folly of the ways of their statesmen towards India and the Muslims of the world. The boycott has hardly been as extensive, thorough, and, above all, constructive as the Mahatma appealed to his countrymen to make it. Imagine how tremendous would be the awakening in England if the boycott were half as extensively, thoroughly and constructively organised as the Mahatma wished! What an opportunity has not been lost by India! Through Khaddar the Mahatma has shown his countrymen the way of leading a life of self-respect and self-reliance. The boycott does not connote hatred of the English or any foreign people. The present dependence of the country on foreign cloth means the starvation of millions. It means India's political domination by Lancashire. It means her humiliation. If India produces her own cloth, not only will she thereby save millions of rupees which could be utilised for the development of industries, but she will also save millions of her people from starvation. As Deshbandhu Das told his countrymen the other day in Calcutta: "The whole world has its eyes fixed on you. If you say that Indian history is but a chapter of English history, it will be an insult to the history of England as much as to the history of India. I do not say that we should hate the Englishmen. Their country is theirs; our country is ours; and every country belongs to God.' Thus spoke Deshbandhu Das. But through him spoke the voice of his great leader and the noblest son of India. Wake up, then, men and women of India! Through the prison walls comes the voice of your leader in accents of appeal: "Boycott foreign cloth. Use Khaddar." If you want to be free in your country as an Englishman is in his own country, will you let the voice go unheard? In other countries, in other times, men and women have given their lives and the lives of their dearest for freedom. Your leader wants no such high sacrifice from you. He wants you merely to use cloth made entirely in your own country. Is this a sacrifice too great for you? Is there any one of you so unpatriotic as will not hide his or her head in shame and sorrow because he or she will not make this sacrifice? Let him or her read what the Lancashire workers say and ask himself or herself the question whether his or her selfishness is not delaying the advent of freedom in the land for whose sake the physical body of the greatest man of the world is now imprisoned in Yarowda Jail?

MICHAEL COLLINS.

The tragedy of Mr. Collins is the tragedy of Ireland. Following so closely and dramatically in the wake of Mr. Griffith's death, Mr. Collins' sudden death leaves the party of peace in Ireland without a leader. It is not an altogether unparalleled tragedy; for the history of the French Revolution affords many examples of great leaders, who have ruthlessly been murdered in the hour of their success. The murder of Dr. Rathenau in Germany and shooting of Mr. Collins in Ireland are events which ought to make men pause and reflect. The murderers in both cases have been mistaken, or, call them if you will, misguided, idealists. But the tendency is the same in both cases. The events show up the failure of the godless materialism of the West, which has attenuated the growth of the soul by divorcing politics more and more from religion and making the latter an isolated incident in the Sabbath of peoples. It is not only Germany or Ireland, which is expiating the sins of European statesmen, thinkers and scholars. Every European country today has developed this "hidden danger" in more or less degree. Verily, the West has sunk in the welter of anarchy and sees no way of escape.

To say that Mr. Collins' death is a great loss to the cause of Ireland is to give expression to a truism. Griffith and Collins were the two really great figures on the side of the Treaty, and in a way two of the staunchest supporters of a settlement with England. The fate of Collins and the state of civil war in Ireland to which the Provisional Government in Ireland was egged on are strictly speaking attributable to the British reactionaries and their organs in the Imperialist Press of England. Mr. Collins was day in and day out egged on "to shoot down" his opponents—who were also the opponents of the Treaty. Mr. Collins, who was a far more competent judge of the "psychological situation in Ireland," stayed his hand and tried the way of peace, with considerable success. And his success might have been complete but for the enemies in England of Irish peace, who helped to deflect the course of events after the last Irish elections, firstly by provoking retaliation by the Republicans at the constant nagging in the English Press and platform and, secondly, by prematurely forcing Mr. Collins' hands. What Mr. Collins' position was just before Ireland was plunged into civil war can hardly be realised by many of our readers. His position was the same as that of Mr. Asquith in 1912-13 when Carson and "Galloper" Smith defied the British Government and Parliament and brought about the "Curragh" incident. In that famous year, "it was thought wiser to leave Sir Edward Carson, then the disturber of Irish peace alone," notwithstanding that Carson was the most sinister figure in the chequered history of Ireland. But the English "high-brows" would not show the same consideration to Mr. Collins and wanted him "to make a martyr of Mr. De Valera," not long before his colleague, forgetting that the greater the stimulus which the British reactionaries applied to Mr. Collins to take "strong action," the worse would become the Irish temper, suspicious by bitter experience of generations and centuries. The result of pressure by the English Press and English politicians especially Mr. Churchill—"friends", of course, of Mr. Collins—we see to-day in the travail of Ireland and the sad and tragic ending of a career of great promise. The greater then is the pity that one would feel for Great Britain, even more than Ireland, because in his death Britain misses greatly the chance of a reconciliation with Ireland. The future course of events of Ireland none may predict. But this much is clear that the blind zealots of British reactionaryism have surrendered England into the hands of the Republicans. Great in life, Collins will continue to be greater in death and enrich the long roll of martyrs to Irish freedom: That is his greatest claim to the gratitude of the posterity of all freedom-loving nations.

Notes of the Day

A Thought For The Day.

"We fight for freedom; not for the vanity of the world, not to have a fine conceit of ourselves, not to be as bad, or big, as our neighbours. The inspiration is drawn from a deeper element in our being. We are stilled for lack of room for self-development, individually and as a nation. Therefore we must be free."—MAC SWINEY.

Mr. Sastri and His Mission.

We have on previous occasions referred to the effect produced on Australian opinion by Mr. Sastri mission. An Indian resident has sent us from Kihi Kihi (New Zealand), a large number of newspaper cuttings, from imperialist newspapers, to show how Mr. Sastri's verbiage has not produced on Australia even as much impression as a fly would on an elephant. He has also sent us a letter, which, whatever its shortcomings, comes from a full heart, and we, therefore, make no apology for reproducing it below:

"Please take action on the cuttings enclosed, and remember that how our delegates are enquiring in matters in New Zealand and Fiji Islands also. As for instance Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri, the delegate, has been in New Zealand for 15 days as seven days in Wellington. Having a good luncheon with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the House. Mr. Sastri had a great deal of good time in New Zealand amongst officials and others, because he is taking part in moderation. And he has gone to Rotorua for a good bath, because he cannot get any hot water in India. He is well-educated man and he is always praying and praising for the British Empire. In New Zealand there is not much difficulty for the Indian. But few complaints has been shown to Mr. Sastri as regards. But he (Mr. Sastri) did not took any action about the matter. In Fiji Islands there is much difficulty. But Mr. Sastri is proceeding to Canada and the Mail Steamer S. S. Makura is leaving Auckland on the 25th July 1922, and she is calling at Suva, Fiji Islands 'en route,' and she will be there for six hours. But Mr. Sastri will be unable to enquire about the conditions of Indians in Fiji. Why Mr. Sastri do not like to stay there for a month or so? But his idea is to go the Colony or Colonies where Indians are in good conditions and in a fair deadings. And he, Mr. Sastri don't likes to go to the Colonies whereabout the Indians are in great troubles. Because there will be a great deal of troubles for Mr. Sastri, as regards the Fiji Islands and the Kenya Colony (Africa).

Kindly do not forget about these paragraphs whatever has been written in this letter. I shall feel much obliged for your kindness and hoping will be excused for the trouble."

The Australian View.

We hope to deal with the cuttings on another occasion. For the present, however, we may refer here to a most "sober" view of the Sastrian Mission, taken by a writer in the "New Zealand Herald." After paying an unreserved tribute to Mr. Sastri's moderation and sweet reasonableness, the writer goes on to say:

"To listen to Mr. Sastri's oratory is a pleasure, a profit, and a surprise to plain citizens not accustomed (mildly to phrase it) to pay high respect to a brown skin and turban. These recognise suddenly a power of mind, a command of language, and a fluency of utterance, rarely met among English public speakers, and exhibit the traditional perplexity regarding the pearl in the oyster—"they wonder how the devil it got there."

This element of surprise persists as one reason of the oratorical effect of Mr. Sastri's speeches. On the occasions when I heard him, he did not rise to Cobbett's standard of eloquence—he did not sway his audience; did not bring conviction. It seemed that, speaking his native tongue, unhampered by an acquired language and a British Privy Councillorship, he would be able to express himself with a splendid passion. In English his leaping flame is thin. Privately he shows fatigue beyond the natural fatigue of a public man with journalists. *He has spent years under a heavy physical and intellectual pressure, and hopes especially to recuperate in the bracing climate of New Zealand.*"—(Our italics.)

Anyone who reads the above will not accuse the writer of any hostility towards Mr. Sastri. Yet even he has not been able to get over the feeling that Mr. Sastri's is shallow oratory and his advocacy of Imperialism is—bunkum.

The Dev Samaj.

The Dev Samaj is one of the few institutions in this country which are working in a quite unostentatious spirit for establishing a reign of truth and goodness. Since its foundation, in 1887, the institution has continued to grow in the service of humanity. Its last report bears testimony to the splendid work done during the year in educating hundreds of youngmen of the country and reclaiming to peaceful ways of life several members of the criminal tribes. The Samaj has undertaken many other activities, and no distinctions of caste, creed or sect have vitiated its cosmopolitan spirit. Such an institution deserves public support.

"INDIA AND IRELAND."

THE SPLIT IN THE CAMP.

(BY AN IRISHMAN.)
II*

Education was primarily responsible not so much for the awakening of national feeling as for the providing of the two formidable weapons of organisation and self-expression. There are two methods of obtaining self-determination. One is slow and constructive and generally hastens slowly along constitutional paths. The other is rapid and destructive. These two opinions divided the Nationalists amongst themselves both in India and Ireland.

Protest Against Oratory, Oratory, Oratory.

In India the National Congress represented the united will of the people, until the institution of the Reforms, when we get the two distinct camps of Moderates and Extremists. In Ireland the Nationalist party represented the united will of the people up to the beginning of 1914, when the Sinn Feiners came largely into prominence, and by a physical defeat in the rebellion of 1916 won the greatest moral victory of modern times. Before the actual rebellion took place, the Sinn Feiners had little or no practical influence in the country. The unnecessarily harsh and unduly procrastinated measures adopted to mete out a so-called justice alienated the minds of all right-minded people, and almost at one fell swoop, the Sinn Feiners became the dominating factor in Irish political life.

The rupture between the Sinn Fein party and the Nationalists was sudden and complete. For a long time, however, the Sinn Feiners looked upon themselves as complementary to and not in opposition to the Nationalist party. The aims of both were identical, namely, the peace, unity and prosperity of Ireland. Both stood for the same immediates and but for different means. When prosperity of Ireland. Both stood forth a rival means to an immediates end. When the Liberal party in the British House of Commons came into power, it looked at one time as if the Nationalists or Parliamentarians had victory or Home Rule within their grasp. The Sinn Feiners then voluntarily withdrew from opposition, for fear it should be said that they had in any way hampered any Irishman in winning liberties for the nation. As year after year passed, however, and Home Rule seemed to hang upon a snap division, and its hypothetical results possibly hung up for another generation, Sinn Feiners grew stronger and stronger as English opposition to the Parliamentarians grew in strength, and they once more reiterated their old principle, that Home Rule or no Home Rule, much could be done by individual effort, and that eventually, even under self-government, they would have to depend upon themselves, and themselves alone. It was in fact a protest against oratory, oratory, oratory and a determined enunciation of the doctrine of work, work, work. This was a truly national ideal, and it endeavoured to unite and in many cases did unite Nationalist and Orangeman, and did this to such an extent as to threaten to drain both parties, and consequently insurred their jealousy. Not only were the distinctions of Catholic and Protestant abolished by Sinn Fein, but even those of Liberal and Conservative as well, and in some cases landlord and tenant, master and man. This fusion was brought about by an intellectual group which gradually drew to itself some of the best brains and hearts of the nation.

War—An Outbreak of Materialism and Irreligion

The real split, however, was brought about over the question of volunteers and the war. The first moment that Carson's followers began to arm in order to fight against Home Rule, there arose a general cry from Nationalists and Sinn Feiners alike to take measures for self-defence, which gradually grew into a volunteer organisation on the lines already in force in Ulster. John Redmond, the leader of the Nationalist party, was at first radically opposed to any appeal to arms, but ultimately consented to come into the volunteer organisation on the condition that he had the nomination of half the controlling Committee. Then the war broke out. John Redmond, at once offered the National volunteers to defend the shores of Ireland. The answer to this offer was a secret order not to enlist too many Nationalists, lest after the war, then as was thought a question of at most six months, the Nationalist should become strong enough and trained enough to enforce the fulfilment not indeed of a promise, but of a Statute. The Sinn Fein element in the organisation boldly stood out and laughed at the most extreme sentiments of self-righteousness which at once came over the English Press, in which the hereditary foe of small nationalities was suddenly changed into the champion of all honour, justice and truth in the world. This was particularly galling, if not actually ludicrous to a race which was so obviously the negation of any such claim. After all the Irish people were no fools. Neither were their leaders. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, one of the ablest as well as the most independent thinkers of Ireland thus scathingly spoke of the causes of the war and the rights of small nationalities:—

"Then see the case of the small nationalities on whose behalf many people have believed that the war is being waged.

"What good has it done for them? What part have they played in it except that of catspaws for the larger nations that used them. Belgium delayed the German advance for two weeks and gave time to the English and French armies to rally. For her pains she has been conquered and ruined. Servia began the war by an atrocious crime, and as reparation for it might weaken Russia's aims in the Balkans, she was encouraged to resist. She, too, has played her temporary role and has followed in the wake of Belgium. Montenegro is the next to go: and it would seem that the great belligerent nations look to themselves only, and use their weaker neighbours for

(Continued on page 8.)

* Previous article appeared in our issue of June 7.

WAKE UP, INDIA!

DO YOU WANT SWARAJ?

THEN BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

READ WHAT MANCHESTER SAYS.

"At a conference of textile workers at Blackpool, to-day, Mr. Walter Gee, President, said that the cotton trade would not recover until the constant fluctuations of foreign exchanges were ended. Cotton operatives were in a worse position than in pre-war times. The Council reported that the political and religious agitation in India had raised a feeling that was most inimical to Lancashire trade. The President stated that textile-workers were in favour of development of Indian self-government".—Reuter's Telegram.

"A Manchester report states that the Textile Workers' Association recommends, in a public declaration, on behalf of the Textile Workers of Lancashire, that they favour not only the encouragement and development of self-Government for India but also peace with Turkey, giving Turkey self-control in her own territories, provided that she guarantees th rights of minorities. By such means they believe India could be pacified and the Indian people made friendly to Britain. At present, not only India but the whole of Middle East is unfriendly, and the consequences of our policy, if pursued on the present lines, must inevitably be a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers."—Reuter Telegram.

"The Executive of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association in their annual report draw attention to the conclusions reached by four Labour members of Parliament who investigated the cotton relations between Lancashire and India.

"The Labour M.P.'s have recommended a public declaration on behalf of the Lancashire textile workers affirming that they favour the encouragement and development of self-government in India and peace with Turkey giving her control over her own territories provided the rights of the minorities are safeguarded.

It is pointed out that the Labour M.P's who investigated the problem consider that India could thus be pacified as a whole and the Middle East made friendly towards England. The M.P's aver that the consequences of the English policy if pursued on the present lines will inevitably result in a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers."—"Times of India" Special Cable.

MURDERED IRISH PREMIER.

MICHAEL COLLINS.

MR. SASTRI'S "DISAPPOINTMENT."

HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Vancouver.—Mr. Sastri spent a week in Victoria, seeing Premier Oliver and other members of the Government, and preaching the gospel of liberal treatment of the Indians in Canada, most of whom are domiciled in British Columbia.

The Premier promised to reply later, but the general impression here is that the Liberal Government, fearing to alienate the Labour vote, will not grant the slightest change in conditions.

Coming to Vancouver, to-day, Mr. Sastri will be bitterly disappointed with the attitude of the British Columbia Government towards his proposals that the Indians should be fully enfranchised. Although consideration of his demands is promised, he has asserted that he found the whole attitude of the Provincial Ministry unfriendly to the Indian's case, and referred to the different treatment of Indians in New Zealand and Australia. He pointed out that the Indians had a vote in New Zealand, while they were fully enfranchised in New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria, and partially enfranchised in Western Australia.

WORLD'S TEA OUTPUT AND REQUIREMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Indian Tea Association point out that at their annual meeting held last month in London, it was stated that the world's output would be six hundred million pounds and the world's requirements six hundred and forty to six hundred and fifty million pounds, and not eight hundred million, and from eight hundred and forty to eight hundred and fifty million pounds, respectively, which were the figures published in some Indian papers.

"LET GOD'S TRUTH BE YOUR LIGHT."

MR. C. R. DAS'S ADVICE TO CALCUTTA STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Replying to an address presented by the students of Calcutta, Mr. C. R. Das said that if the education now imparted did not turn their eyes towards God, that education should be shunned. He urged them to rely on truth and march towards the realisation of the ideal which was India's speciality. Mr. Das would not like patriotism if it was not based on God's truth. He did not want a parliamentary government or anything else, but he wanted Indians to remain as Indians. If they thought that the present agitation was false, they might follow their own course according to their light. If they believed it to be true, they should stand firm and all obstacles would be overcome. In conclusion Mr. Das said, "If you want Swaraj don't circulate falsehoods that is politics,—that is diplomacy. Those who think that Swaraj is attained by violence let them speak out if they have the moral courage to do so. I remind you this is not a political game or diplomacy. It is axiomatically true that in this world Swaraj has never been attained by violence.

SIR W M. HOPWOOD'S AFFAIRS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is announced that Sir William Hopwood, against whom receiving order was issued on 25th June last, has been relieved of his financial difficulties and the bankruptcy proceeding will be cancelled.

The news of his distressing position caused sensation in Lancashire cotton circles in June.

A friend, however, has now purchased the Highfield Mills, Oldham, thus enabling Sir William to pay his debts in full.

MICHAEL COLLINS SHOT DEAD.

PREMIER OF IRISH FREE STATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Mr. Michael Collins has been shot dead in an ambush.

PEOPLE HORRIFIED AND INDIGNANT.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS OF SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The news of the tragic death of the Irish Commander-in-Chief only began to appear in the latest editions of to-day's morning papers. It was received with horror and indignation in the limited circle which it had hitherto reached. It is felt that the removal of Ireland's foremost constructive statesman casts a deeper shadow on the dark Irish situation. Though the stirring but restrained message to the Army indicates that others are ready to take the burdens and dangers of leadership, which had fallen so suddenly on his and Mr. Griffiths's shoulders, it is not doubted that these dangers are not small.

SIMILAR DESIGNS AGAINST OTHER MINISTERS?

Saturday night's determined bombing and fusillading near Dublin of the car in which Mr. Collins was supposed to be, showed clearly the desperate state of the mind into which their crushing defeat had plunged the Extremists. It is reported that similar designs are entertained against other Ministers, while guerilla warfare has been intensifying in the last day or two.

Five ambushes occurred on Monday and several yesterday, in which a number were killed and wounded, showing that, at any rate, sections of the Irregulars are determined to persist in the struggle to the last, and use most desperate measures.

SCENE OF TRAGEDY.

Yesterday's fatal ambush of Mr. Collins occurred in or near Bandon, a small market town in south County Cork, but details are still lacking.

"STAND FIRMLY TO YOUR POST."

GENERAL STAFF'S MESSAGE TO ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Chief of the Irish General Staff has addressed the following message to the Army:—

"Stand firmly to your post; then, brave and undaunted to your work, let no cruel act of reprisal blemish your bright honour. Every dark hour that Michael Collins met since 1913 seemed but to steel that brave strength of his and temper his gay bravery. You are left each, inheritor of that strength and bravery. To each of you falls his unfinished work, and no darkness in this hour and no loss of comrade will daunt you at it."

ATTEMPT FOR REPUBLIC FAILED?

RUMOURED ADMISSION OF DE VALERA.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The "Morning Post's" Dublin correspondent, telegraphing before the death of Mr. Collins was known, says there is reason to believe that Mr. De Valera is about to issue a statement to his followers amounting to an admission that the attempt to establish a Republic has failed, and it is understoood he will advise the Irregulars to lay down their arms and pursue their ideals through constitutional means.

ARCHBISHOP FOGARTY---JOINT PLAINTIFF.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

New York.—Archbishop Fogarty, the sole trustee of the Irish republican funds collected in America, is a joint plaintiff with Michael Collins and other Free State officers in temporary injunction granted by the Supreme Court restraining banks from parting with the funds. A million and a half dollars in securities and eight hundred thousand dollars in cash are involved. Archbishop Fogarty now opposes the De Valer faction in the application and he states that the quickest way to end the revolt will be to deprive De Valera and his followers of the funds.

It is alleged that quarter of a million dollars was withdrawn early this year despite the protests that were made.

DUTIES ON LANCASHIRE COTTON.

APPEAL TO INDIA FOR RECONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Annual Conference of the United Textile Workers which is being held at Blackpool has passed a resolution urging the Government to make friendly representations to the Legislature in India with a view to obtaining favourable reconsideration of the duties on Lancashire cottons.

KEMALIST ARMY.

"VERY STRONG" ACTUATED BY "NATIONAL SPIRIT."

GENERAL TOWNSHEND'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The "Echo de Paris" says M. Poincare has received Major-General Townshend who described the Kemalist army as a very strong one animated with the most vigorous national spirit. General Townshend drew a rather pessimistic picture of the Greek army.

[The death, under most tragic circumstances, of Mr. Michael Collins, Premier of the Irish Free State, following in the heels of the sudden death only last week of Mr. Griffith, President, removes the two strongest pillars of the Free State and leaves the pro-Treaty party in Southern Ireland practically leaderless. Mr. Michael Collins was, before the Free State came into existence in December last, Finance Minister of the "Irish Republic", and was one of the most active leaders of the revolt against the Union. But he accepted the Free State constitution as affording sufficient scope for the development of Irish freedom and Irish talent, though in doing this he had to part with his old comrades like De Valera and the late Cathal Brugha On the day of the proclamation of the Free State, Mr. Collins contributed an article to the "Manchester Guardian" in which, dealing with the reaction of the recognition of Ireland's claim to indepen dence upon the Empire, he referred to the settlement as the foundation of a new world of order and a new League of Nations in which oaths of allegiance are meaningless beside a more substantial bond of freedom and equality ending internecin strife for co-operative harmony which form the pattern for national co-operation on a wider scale. With a free Ireland as a com ponent, he said, the nations of the Empir are more firmly bound. Mr. Collins asked: —"Might not America be willing to enter such a League?"

A vivid pen-picture of the murdered Premier occurs in "Ireland in Travail," just published, and may be reproduced here. Describing one by one the Sinn Fein leaders who had gathered at the Dublin Mansion House for the first public meeting of the Dail Eireann, after the delegates had returned from the London Conference towards the middle of October 1921, the authors say, "On his (Griffith's) right, touching elbows again, was the man whom public imagination had lifted highest of all. The man was Michael Collins, on whose head had been a reward of four thousand pounds, the Minister of Finance, as he was now called, "a certain minister," as he had been referred to in conversation during the terror: Mike, as he was affectionately known to his followers, Michael the Mild as the Ulster Press bitterly described him. He was a young man on the way to corpulence. His skin had a deadly pallor. His face was large and handsome, and yet one falls into a muse, wondering was it a cruel face, or was it a sensual face, or was it a feminine face in spite of its strength, for something was wrong with it. Now and again he tossed his head with all the charm of a boy. There were legends that he had gone about as a woman, that he had passed into officers' clubs disguised as an officer, worming secrets out of people. He would have made a giant woman. I think these tales were legends and no more."]

ANGORA DELEGATION TO VENICE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Constantinople.—The Angora Government's delegation to the Venice Conference will include the Premier, Raduf Bey, the Minister of the Interoir, Fethi Bey, the Angora Government's Minister in Rome, Arif Bey, and its representative in Constantinople, Hamid Bey.

FETNI BEY ARRIVES IN PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Paris.—Fethi Bey, the Kemalist Minister of the Interior has arrived here from London.

GREEK & TURKISH "ATROCITIES"

PROPOSED ENQUIRY TO BE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Although it is understood that France originated the proposal that an enquiry into the Greek and Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor should be conducted by the British, American, French and Italian Red Cross Societies instead of by the Allied Political representatives, the French Government now declares that it has no credits for such a purpose, and that in the absence of Parliament nothing can be done. Consequently it appears probable that the enquiry must be abandoned.

PREMIER'S PRO-GREEK POLICY.

KARACHI'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

A meeting was held last night, at the Karachi Idgah garden, where speakers expressed their deep sense of horror and indignation at the contemplated attack on Constantinople. Deep resentment was also expressed against the Premier's pro-Greek policy and prayers were offered for the speedy victory of Turkish troops.

FLUCTUATION IN VALUE OF MARK.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Marks sustained a new low record value to-day, being 5,950 to a pound. The drop is attributed to speculative selling following the recovery yesterday.

RUHR MINE AND STATES FORESTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Berlin.—According to a newspaper, Dr. Hermes, Finance Minister, has told Sir John Bradbury and Mr. Maurice that seizing state forests on the left bank of the Rhine and state mines in Ruhr is out of question.

SETTLEMENT OF U. S. COAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

New York.—A Chicago telegram describes the coal strike in Illinois district as being settled on the basis of 1922 wage scale. A settlement has also been practically agreed upon in Indiana, while progress in the negotiations is reported from other districts.

LIFT IN TRADE DEPRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Orders arriving from abroad, particularly in the Iron and Steel Industry, point to some lift in trade depression. The first effects of the autumn demand already give a feeling of distinct improvement.

An amount of business was reported yesterday at a meeting of the London Iron and Steel Exchange.

Dundee firms have received orders for five million grain bags from Russia, and a steady improvement is reported in the Belfast shipbuilding industry. The year's output is already greater than that of 1921, and the building and reconditioning of a number of vessels, on which work had been suspended, has been recently ordered.

NATURAL & CULTIVATED GEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Paris.—According to a report communicated to the Academy of Sciences, M. Boutan, Professor in the Faculty of Science at Bordeaux, after careful investigation of the pearls cultivated by the Minimoto method, has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to distinguish between a natural and a cultivated gem.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A Brussels message says M. Tchitcherin with a number of colleagues has reached the Germano-Belgian frontier *en route* for London.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Sculptor, Sir Thomas Brock is dead.

Rev. R. J. Campbell is suffering from a series of heart attack, and the latest report about him is he is weakening.

It is reported that Russian orders for five million bags for transport of grain have been placed in Dundee.

An eighth death has occurred in Gaurloch sandwich poisoning case.

Paris.—A decree has been published cancelling the prohibition of the import of precious stones and cut artificial stones.

Sir Harold Stuart, British representative on the Upper Silesian Commission has been made Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, while Major General Heneker, Commander of British force in Upper Silesia has been appointed Knight Commander of the same order.

THE STEEL-FRAME.

THE TRUSTEE IN PERPETUATION.

"Whatever their (Indians,) success, whether as Parliamentarians or as administrators, *I can see no period* when they can dispense with the *guidance* and assistance of a small nucleus of British Civil Servants and British officials in India. Thus in a population of 315,000,000 they only number 1,200. They are *the steel frame of the whole structure.* I do not care what you build on or to it. If you take that steel frame out the fabric will collapse.

* * * * * * * * *

I approach this question from the point of view of one who believes in getting Indians to assist us in discharging the very great trust and obligation which we have inherited and which I hope *we shall transmit to our descendants in generations to come.* To discharge this great trust it is *essential* to have the aid of Indian Civil Servants, Indian soldiers, Indian Judges, and Indian legislators. But it is *vital* that we should have the continued assistance of British officials.

* * * * * * * * *

I hope it is thoroughly realised that there is no idea of winding up the British Civil Service and that we consider it not merely an integral part of the system but *as essential to the very life of the system.*

* * * * * * * * *

There is one institution which we will not cripple, there is one institution which we will not deprive of its *functions* or of its privileges, and that is that institution which built up the British Civil Service." (The italics are not Mr. Lloyd George's.).—Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons.

DADABHOY MEMORIAL FUND.

ERECTION OF STATUE DECIDED UPON.

A meeting of subscribers to the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Fund was held last night, at the Corporation Hall, for the purpose of determining the form of the memorial. Sir D. M. Petit presided. There were seven gentlemen present at the meeting. The balance in hand at present is about Rs. 84,000. It was decided to memorial. The balance in hand at present is about Rs. 84,000. Sir D. M. Petit presided. There were seven gentlemen present at the meeting; it was decided to erect a statue to Mr. Dadabhai, and a Committee was appointed to settle the details.

LATE SIR V. THAKERSAY

POONA SEVA SADAN'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Council of the Poona Seba Sadan Society held last evening under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, resolutions were passed recording the Council's deep sense of sorrow and irreparable loss the Society had sustained by the death of Sir Vithaldas Thakersay who had helped to bring the institution to its present condition and offering condolence to Lady Thakersay and the family. The Council further resolved to appoint a committee to take the necessary measures to perpetuate the memory of Sir Vithaldas in a suitable form and to commemorate every year the 12th day of August as a mark of respect to his memory.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "BANDE MATARAM."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police (Mr. Gray) has brought a libel suit against the Editor of the "Bande Mataram" claiming R 7,000 as damages for publishing a defamatory statement to the effect that Mr. Gray had beaten Khilafat volunteers while offering prayers in a mosque at Mozang.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN FARRUKHABAD JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

92 political prisoners in Farrukhabad jail are reported to be on a sympathetic hunger-strike for 12 days as Amarnath Kapur and another prisoner recently transferred there from Fatehpur jail are alleged to have been punished with beating for refusing to use leather bucket water and requesting permission to cook their own food.

The Superintendent of Police, Agra, issued an order on the 15th instant prohibiting processions without permissions to receive Messrs. Chandmal and Yakbali.

AVIATORS AT LUKHIDIA CHAR.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Lukhidia Char, where the aviators Captains Macmillan and Mulins have come down is situated in the extreme north of the Bay of Bengal. It is almost due south of Noakhali and west of Chittagong and is approximately thirtyfour miles from both towns. High tide at Chittagong to-day occurred at 49 minutes afternoon local time which is 37 minutes ahead of Standard Time.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR AVIATORS' HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 23

Captains Macmillan and Mulins had not arrived here at 3 this afternoon. The steam launch "Gokkoand" has been sent to assist them.

The Ceylon Indian Association has been invited to send a representative to place its views before the Central Emigration Committee which meets at Simla on August 29th to receive suggestions of two deputations from Ceylon and Malaya about the modifications in the draft emigration rules.—A. P.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

GOVERNMENT'S PRESS NOTE.

In the issue of the "Chronicle" of Monday last, comment was made on the treatment meted out to prisoners in the Visapur Jail.

The Bombay Government has published a Press Note in this connection, in the course of which it is stated: The writer states that "the Visapur Jail is a penal settlement in the Ahmednagar District for criminal tribes" and protests against "the exposure of members of the public to the dehumanising influences of a criminal settlement" etc.

The Press Note, commenting on this states that the writer is incorrect. "Visapur Jail is a jail under the Prisoners' Act and not a Criminal Tribes settlement. The prisoners in the jail are kept in imprisonment and work under prison rules. They have nothing whatever to do with the Hurs who live entirely separate under separate rules in a separate settlement more than a mile away from the jail. The Hurs go out from the settlement every day to earn their living by their own labour, returning at night to the settlement where they live with their families, under rules framed under the Criminal Tribes Act. The settlement has a total population men, women and children, of 175.

With reference to other statements in the course of the article, it may be stated that the prison was visited by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. Mell, from April 13-16, and from June 23 to June 25, together with the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, and by the Home Member and the Inspector-General of Prisons on August 16."

ERECTION FITTERS UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a class of skilled workmen known as erection fitters employed in the Mills of Bombay. It is proposed to form a Union of these workers. All erection fitters desirous of assisting in the formation of the Union are requested to communicate with me within the next fortnight. A meeting of these fitters will then be held to start the Union on its career of usefulness.

From the information that is placed before me the chief grievances are that they are ill-paid compared with their European confreres. They get from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 for the very same kind of work for which Europeans are paid from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 and even more. In fact I am told by some of them that the European only supervises and is not be able to do the actual work for a fortnight continuously. I am glad of this divine discontent based upon equal pay for equal work. The next grievance is continuous work throughout the month including Sundays, no holidays. As the men are paid by the day, absence on Sunday means loss of a day's wages. This is not the case with the European workers. I shall be glad if some graduate of Bombay could offer his services as Honorary Secretary for this work.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

KATRAK HOSIERY WORKS.

Mr. K. N. Katrak, proprietor of the Katrak Hosiery Works, Sethna House, Cheera Bazar, Bombay, has kindly enabled us to view some of the finest hosiery, yet produced in India. The manufactures extend over a wide range of articles in daily use, such as fine socks, stockings, mufflers, children's frocks, ladies' sports coats, shawls, embroidery and *sari* borders in lace and knitted ties and sashes. These articles compare very favourably with some of the best foreign articles, usually sold at double or treble the prices, and in some respects mark a decided improvement. The public of Bombay will have an opportunity of judging for themselves the wide range excellent workmanship, quality and prices of the articles produced at Mr. Katrak's factory at the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Charni Road Branch, where a special section will be opened to-day. In view of the fact that this is for the first time that an attempt has been made in this country to excel the workmanship of the West in regard to hosiery, Mr. Katrak's stall fully deserves a visit.

MAROL DACOITY CASE.

ONE ACCUSED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

On Tuesday, a tall Pathan, aged about 30, who has given his name as Huzrut Nabi Shaik Valli, was placed by the Suburban Police, before Mr. H. Fleming, Sub-Divisional Magistrate at the Palli Hill Court, Bandra, charged under Sec. 396 I. P. C., with having taken part in the dacoity committed by a gang of Pathans at Marol, on the morning of 24th July, in which the complainant, Mr. Ardesir Merwanji Barucha, and his brother Darasha Merwanji Barucha were wounded and their Pathan watchman killed.

The accused was remanded till 1st September and the regular hearing of the case has not yet commenced, as four of his accomplices are yet at large.

MALABAR RELIEF WORK.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Aug. 23.

The Executive Committee of the Malabar Central Relief Committee met yesterday, Dewan Bahadur Vurgese presiding. The report of the work done during the last few days, presented by Mr. M. S. Madhava Rau, Hon. Joint Secretary, showed that extensive progress was made in relieving new *amsoms* and of a larger number of families. 120 *amsoms* were under the Committee's jurisdiction and hundreds of families were being relieved.

THE RENT ACTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposed amendments in the Rent Acts are entirely one-sided. Everything is done for the landlord and nothing for the tenant. The Rent Committee was appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the whole question of the flaws and defects found in the working of the restrictive measures that had to be hurriedly adopted in view of the intolerable excesses of greedy landlords and their rent-farmers and agents. Suggestions were invited by the Committee from various public bodies and private individuals, and among others many of them laid before the Committee the just grievances of tenants, but it is strange that not a *single one* of the grievances has been attended to by Government, by embodying it in the present Bill. The Committee was presided over by the Chairman of the largest body of landlords, viz, Mr. Turner of the Improvement Trust. The report made by his Committee has not been placed by Government before the public, nor has the evidence taken by the Committee been published, so that we are not in a position to say as to who is responsible for the proposed one-sided amendments, that instead of removing the just grievances of tenants or relieving their burdens, make the latter more oppressive and unbearable. In the first place, such a heavy increase as 33 1/3 p. c. has been coolly proposed in the rents on the ground that "since the Acts were passed, prices have risen considerably. It is fair, therefore, that the landlord should obtain a higher rent from his property." On this very ground Government may be called upon to fix a higher rate for its 3 p. c. and 3 1/2 p.c. Loans. Prices have risen, no doubt, but of what? Not of building materials alone, but of all commodities, including the bare necessaries of life. And Government wants to be fair to whom?—to a class that can, comparatively speaking, bear the burden, to a class that does not pay, but receives rent. Is the increase, fair to the overwhelming majority of a class, many of whom have to pay nearly half of their income for a roof over them, and their families, the barest apology of a house? Thus while an additional burden is sought to be imposed on the tenants, on the ground that "prices have risen considerably" (of materials for repairs), there is no corresponding obligation imposed on the favoured landlord for effecting the very repairs for which such a liberal concession has been made, at a time when the axe of retrenchment and reduction has been hanging over the heads of all people, at a time when trade is dull, the money market is tight, and when it is most difficult for the poor and middle classes to make both ends meet. If Government has to be "fair" to anybody, it is to this latter class, which is by far the larger class in the population of the city. But the Bill contains no provision whatsoever for compelling landlords to effect the repairs for which such an enormous concession is to be made in such hard times. Before dealing with the other drastic proposals in the Bill, while on this subject I shall point out that when the Rent Bills were first introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1918, the 10 per cent. increase was given partly on account of the increased cost of materials and labour. It was at that time stated by the head of the Municipal department, who is expected to be conversant with all assessment and other figures, that the average monthly cost of repairs hardly came to one or two per cent. of the rent. In England not a single pence was allowed on the basic rent in the Rent Act of 1915, which Act had been adopted by our Legislature as a model. However, the concession was made by our Council in the hope that the necessary repairs at least would be made. But though the landlords quietly pocketed the increase, many of them persistently and systematically neglected repairs so as to make their houses almost unfit for habitation, such that they would not dare to keep their own servants or even horses and dogs in, for fear lest the houses would collapse. They did so with the object of inviting notices from the Municipality and on this pretext requiring their existing tenants to vacate, and then, after making slight alterations in the accommodation, they attempted (in many cases successfully) to bring the premises under the class of "first letting" and in this way brought the premises out of the operation of the Act with regard to the restriction of rent. But Bombay landlords are not the only offenders in this respect. A similar cry was raised in England also after the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act was there introduced in 1915 on the lines of which, and in most cases in exactly the same words, our principal Bombay Rent Act has been framed. Parliament, therefore, in 1920, when the then existing Rent Acts were consolidated and amended, while allowing an increase of rent took special care to insert clauses in the Act making the increase conditional on the effecting of the necessary repairs. I quote below section 2 sub-section 2 of 10 and 11 Geo. V, Chap 17, which came into force on 2nd July 1920:

"At any time or times not being less than 3 months after the date of any increase permitted by paragraph (d) of the foregoing sub-section, the tenant or the sanitary authority may apply to the county court for an order suspending such increase, and also any increase under paragraph (c) of that sub-section, on the ground that the house is not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, or is otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair. "The Court on being satisfied by the production of a certificate of the sanitary authority or otherwise that any such ground as aforesaid is established, and on being further satisfied that the condition of the house is not due to the tenants' neglect or default or breach of express agreement, shall order that the increase be suspended until the Court is satisfied, on the report of a sanitary authority or otherwise, that the necessary repairs (other than the repairs, if any, for which the tenant is liable) have been executed, and on the making of such order the increase shall cease to have effect until the Court is so satisfied."

A similar provision may be appended to the proposed clause granting an all round increase in rent. As to the *quantum* of such increase and other amendments proposed I shall write in another letter to you. In the case of our Presidency Town the Registrary for the grant of the certificate or one of the Judges, of the Small Causes Court may be associated with an Engineer and a Doctor, the last two of whom may be selected from public citizens.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

GANDHI DAY IN POONA.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN N. C. O. PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

A crowded public meeting was held at Poona on the Reay Market grounds on Gandhi Day, Mr. Vastad Gulam Dastagir presiding. The audience numbered more than seven thousand. Resolutions of confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Non-Cooperation Programme were unanimously passed. Deshabandhu Das, was congratulated. Strong opposition to the entry into Councils was displayed and the gathering wanted no change in the programme. Nine big public meetings have been held in Poona addressed by Messrs. Chintamanrao Vaidya, Deo, Jadhav, Kanitkar, Vastad Dastagir, Gore, Tanksale and others. The so-called Maharashtra Nationalists' Conference was not representative of Maharashtra. Only Kelkarites were invited.

NASIK PUBLIC DEPRECATE ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor, "Lokamanya" addressed a crowded public meeting at Nasik on Sunday last on the subject of the Congress programme. Mr. Khadilkar after reviewing the progress of the non-cooperation movement during the past two years, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's speech and remarked that it would be most impolitic in view of such a declaration by the Premier to withdraw the boycott against the Councils. The audience, by its acclamations, showed that it fully concurred in this view. The same opinion was voiced by Mr. Akut, the well-known leading citizen of Nasik, who presided over the gathering. Mr. Akut observed that whatever changes might be desirable in the Congress programme in other directions, certainly no change was required in regard to the boycott of the Councils. Mr. Akut said that he had a discussion about the subject with a prominent Poona leader who was for the removal of the Councils-boycott, but it appeared to Mr. Akut from the discussion that no great benefit would accrue to the country by the entry of the Poona nationalists into the Councils. And some of these nationalists were not unwilling to drop their agitation for entry into Councils.

THE FRUITS OF REFORMS!

ABNORMAL INCREASE IN COST OF BENGAL GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Replying to a question at the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir John Kerr said that cost of the Bengal Government in 1920/21 last financial year before the introduction of the Reforms was 9,16,89,000 rupees compared with 11,88,88,000 in 1921-22 and 10,24,20,000 budget estimate for the present year.

BIHAR & ORISSA COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

RANCHI, Aug. 23.

In the Bihar and Orissa Council to-day the Municipal Bill was passed. The Civil Court Amendment Bill was also passed after a long discussion, making provision that Munsiffs, in some cases, should be empowered to try suits to the value of Rs. 4,000.

The Council allowed a supplementary grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of carrying on a preliminary survey at False Point to ascertain the possibility of a harbour there, and the service of Mr. Cartwright Reid has been acquired in this connection.

RACE MONEY TO BE USED FOR CHARITY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

The Western India Turf Club announces that the entire profits of the 6th extra meeting to be held on Saturday (the 26th instant) will be devoted to charity.

AN EDITOR TENDERS APOLOGY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The case against Panchasaya Bhattacharjee, printer and publisher of the Vernacular daily, "Bande Mataram" who was charged with sedition for publishing an article headed "Justice or Injustice" has been withdrawn the accused having apologised and expressed regret.

The Government of India has been informed that the United States Government have notified that in view of the coal strike ships leaving the foreign ports for the American Atlantic gulf ports, after the 31st July this year, must start with sufficient coal for the return trip as none will be supplied in the United States.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BENGAL NOMINATES MR. C. R. DAS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

An emergency meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee decided to recommend Mr. C. R. Das as President of the next Congress to be held at Gaya. The meeting approved the following scheme of work prepared by Mr. C. R. Das: Khaddar should not be manufactured on a commercial basis, it being better that a few families become self-contained rather than factories be started on a large scale. Swadeshi should be supported by peaceful and bonafied picketing. Eight lakhs of Congress workers should be enlisted. Existing national institutions should be maintained till the next Congress and the work of arbitration and the advancement of depressed classes should be taken up in earnest.

"BRITISH ELEMENT—AN INDISPENSABLE COMPLEMENT TO SWARAJ!"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The "Statesman" considers the repudiation of any attempt by the Premier to depart from the unalterable decision of the British Parliament and nation satisfactory but wishes it were possible to record equal appreciation of Lord Reading's effort to indicate the purposes of the Prime Minister's utterance which the paper considers unmistakeable. He finds in India the constitutional position which it is his duty to defend being seriously undermined. The pace of constitutional advance in India during the past eighteen months has been so reckless that the important element of political life in Simla has forgotten that the Parliament possesses any rights or responsibilities as is shown by the O'Donnell Circular which raises the question which all constitutional authorities are unanimous should be decided by the Parliament and the paper believes that the Prime Minister intended to put an end to constitutional irregularities of that type and to reaffirm the clear warning of the Montagu-Chelmford Report that the retention of the British element in the Services is an indispensable complement to the steady advance towards India's freedom.

VICEROY'S EXPLANATION.

RELEVANT QUESTIONS UNANSWERED

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Asked whether the Viceroy's explanation of the Premier's speech satisfied him, Mr Harchandrai Vishandas, M.L.A., who has given notice of a resolution in this connection, stated that the Viceroy's explanation simply confirmed his own views expressed in an earlier interview that it was a warning for the coming elections and a permanent guarantee to the Civil Service. The moot question, however which his Excellency had failed to answer was whether this was compatible with the August Declaration of progressive realisation of responsible Government. The legislature would have to record its verdict on this issue.

THE HUMOUR OF THE EPISODE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Commenting on the Viceroy's reply the "Amritabazar Patrika" maintains the Viceroy avoided the real issues and failed to state if there was a possibility of the withdrawal of the "Experiment" or if the Premier's statement that Indians would not be permitted to supplement the British Civil Services was consistent with the declaration of August 1917. The paper adds that perhaps the funniest part in this funny episode is that Lord Reading should have virtually asked the deputation to attach far greater importance to the nods and gestures of the Premier than to his own singulary lucid speech of an hour and a half.

REFORMS—AN EXPERIMENT.

The "Indian Daily News" says there is no getting over the fact that the reformed regime is an experiment. The word has made moderate India jumpy but neither the Premier nor his commentator would eliminate it from his vocabulary.

SATISFIES NOBODY, EXPLAINS NOTHING.

The "Bengalee" says for once Lord Reading failed to carry conviction. His reply satisfies nobody, explains nothing and relieves no apprehensions and anxieties. It is a pity that Lord Reading has chosen to sink with the Premier rather than swim with Indian people.

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK" ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

"The Muslim Outlook," a leading daily organ of Musalmans, commenting on the Viceroy's speech, says:—"We had uttered a warning in the very beginning of this controversy that it required true statesmanship to give India full satisfaction by apology, contrition and amends. Lord Reading failed to reach that height although we cannot deny that he has apoligised for Mr. Lloyd George (and indeed the Premier has done so himself) and that both are sorry and willing to make amends. Apology, contrition and amends are all feeble. It is up to Lord Reading to realise that his speech has left India where she was five years ago. His Government has yet to hasten India's steps to the goal of her ambition. This is what India now expects him to do."

AN APPLAUDER OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

The "Servant of India" applauds the Viceroy's speech as smacking little of subordinate Government and making the Premier eat his words. In the remote contingency of obstructionists' swamping the Councils, the paper observes, "Can anybody seriously contend that such a calamitous deadlock is at all capable of being permanently and successfully met by I.C.S., and by them alone?"

"INDIA AND IRELAND."

(Continued from page 6.)

their own purposes. This war is not waged by any of the great Powers as a quixotic enterprise for lofty ideals. 'Small nationalities' and others such sentimental pretents are good enough for platform addresses to an imaginative but uninformed people, but they do not reveal the true inwardness of this war. All the belligerents have had practical and substantial aims in view. France wants her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine; Russia wants Constantinople; England wants the undisputed supremacy of the sea and riddance from German commercial rivalry; Austria wants domination in the Balkans and an outlet on the Aegean; Italy wants Trieste and what is called Italia irredenta; Germany wants a colonial empire and a powerful navy; and all these Powers have formed alliances and laid their plans for many a day, simply for the realisation of their respective purposes.

"They planned and schemed solely for the sake of power and material gain. All the talk about righteousness is simply the cloak for ambition, and the worst of it is, that some of the belligerents have gone on repeating the profession of their disinterestedness until they have come to believe it themselves.

"Truth, and right, and justice have had very little to say in this war, which is an outbreak of materialism and irreligion. The peoples did not want this war; there is no hatred of one another amongst them; but the governing cliques in each country have led or driven them like sheep to the slaughter. God has been ignored! His law has been put aside: Christianity is not allowed to govern the relations of nations. And now the retribution is on them all. The fair dreams of victory and expanded empire and increased wealth and prosperity with which they set out have vanished long ago, and there is not a Government amongst them, but is trembling for the day when it shall have to answer for its stewardship to its own people. If they knew as much in July, 1914, as they do now, which of them would have plunged into war? And probably if the war goes on for another year they will curse the cowardice which kept them from manfully facing the problem of peace for which every principle of religion and humanity, every interest social, material and political of their countries, calls aloud."

Thus the rupture was complete. The Nationalists and the Sinn Feiners took opposite sides in the great war.

The parallel

It is unnecessary here to dilate on the various causes which created the split in the Indian national camp. Suffice it to say that the Indian political party which split in two in Surat in 1907 was united in 1914. This union, however, did not last long, and in 1919 there was a definite break over the Reforms Act. The Extremists would have nothing to do with the Reforms which they condemned as totallly inadequate, and they determined to boycott the Councils. The Moderates made up their minds to work the Reforms for all they were worth. From the boycott of the Councils to passive resistance and non-cooperators was a short step and the ultimate goal was civil disobedience. Here as in Ireland the underlying fundamental difference was exactly the same, namely, whether national independence should be achieved by revolutionary methods or constitutional agitation.

The leader of the Extremists in India was Mahatma Gandhi, whose character was as noble as his ideals were high. It is interesting to compare with his the ideals of Sinn Fein, as set out in the Irish year Book article on the ethics of Sinn Fein. Change "Ireland" for "India" and the passages might very well be excerpts from the speeches or writings of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"We are always telling the Parliamentarians that we need not wait for the Act of the British Parliament to make Ireland a nation. We ought equally to remember that we do not require an Act of the British Parliament in order ourselves to become pure or temperate, or diligent or unselfish. Our liberty—our real liberty—the liberty both of urselves and our country—is in our hands. England cannot crush or kill it, or even seriously injure it. England can only remain in Ireland, indeed, as long our character is weaker than her guns. Guns are stronger than middling character. Against real character, passionate, determined, and organized, they are less availing than children's catapults. English domination feeds and thrives on weak character. When every Nationalist makes his or her character strong and self-reliant and beautiful, English domination will die from sheer lack of sustenance. If you are weak of will or base in your character, you are as valuable a support to the English garrison in Ireland as though you hated the Irish language and imported all your cloths from Yorkshire. The only way to be a patriotic Irishman is to do your best to become a perfect man.

"Choose the Ireland that you think is best, and fashion yourself in its likeness. If you wish to see Ireland become a perfect country, a Kingdom of God, do you yourself become a perfect individual a kingdom of God. The perfect country can only be established by individual men and women, who are striving after perfection—perfection not only in an imaginary Irish nation which is outside themselves, but in the actual Irish nation which is within themselves, in their own brains and hearts and sinews, to mar or to make beautiful as they will:"

TAMIL NADU PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TROUBLE OVER PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference Meeting came off on the 21st evening in town "choultry" in Tiruppur for consideration of the election of the President. Thirty members of the Reception Committee were present, Mr. P. D. Esher Sait conducted the proceedings. There was much anxiety regarding the election of a suitable president. Among those present on occasion were Sjts. C. Rajagopalachari, T. Audimirayana Chettear and K. S. Subramaniam.

The proposals of various District Congress Committees were considered, eight District Committees only had sent in their nominations, three for Sj. Varadarajulu Naidu, two for Sj. C. Rajagopalachar, two for Sj. Singaracharlar and one for Sj. Santhanam. Dr. Naidu was considered to have obtained the largest number of votes when discussion took place regarding the validity of Dr. Naidu's candidature for the presidentship. Sjt. Venkatappa Govindar raised an objection and brought forward a resolution to the effect that though Dr. Naidu had obtained the largest number of votes his election to the presidentship was invalid on the ground that he belonged to and had spent a long period of his life in Coimbatore district and that another should be duly elected to the presidential chair.

ELECTION REFERRED BACK TO D. C. C'S.

Sjt. Thangaperum Pillay raised the question of the validity of applying rules framed for the Congress Constitution to a Provicial Conference. The chairman ruled that in the absence of specific rules for a Provincial Conference, the rules of the Congress Constitution should be applied and that the Committee should settle the matter whether Dr. Naidu belonged to this district or not and this was put before the meet- that Dr. Naidu belonged to Coimbatore district, six against and four remained neutral. It was then resolved to communicate the resolution to all the D.C. C's through the Madras P. C. C. requesting them to make fresh nominations. Sjt. Karuppanna Chettiar said that there was strong opinion in favour of Sj. V. V. S. Iyer and Dr. Santhanam and proposed that their names should be recommended to the various D. C. C's for consideration. Sjts. C. Rajagopalachariar and E. V. Ramasamy Naicker thought that names need not be sent and this was supported by Sjt. K. S. Ramaswamy Goundar. Sjt. T. Audinarayana Chettiyar, whose opinion was asked, expressed that names could with advantage be sent.

Unfortunately at this stage an unpleasant incident took place. Sj. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker expressed his disapproval of Mr. Chethiar expressing such an opinion in rather unparliamentary language. Sj. Chethiar appealed to the Chairman and the audience and with the chairman's intervention and apology to Sj. Chethiar on behalf of the audience the matter was closed. It was then resolved to postpone the conference and that the executive should announce dates later on. Sj. Rajagojalacharia's letter stating that he would not be able to preside in case he was elected was read. By the time the meeting came to a close great crowds had assembled outside to see and hear the leaders.

U. P. COUNCIL SESSION POSTPONED.

GOVERNOR EXPLAINS WHY.

NAINITAL, Aug. 23.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of United Provinces has replito a letter of protest of four members of the Progressive Party of the United Provinces Legislative Council against the postponement of the U. P. Council meeting to October. The Private Secretary states: "As you are aware the principal business before the council could not be taken up as the Minister in charge, the Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narain, was ill and the other Minister the Hon'ble Mr. Chintamani did not feel in aposition to introduce the bill on his behalf, other business could not be called urgent and His Excellency while regretting that inconvenience was caused to you has has reason to believe that the postponement suited the general convenience of the members."

ECHO OF MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

DR. U. RAMA RAO'S INTERPELLATION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

Dr. U. Rama Rao M. L. C. desires that Government should place on the table at the next meeting of the Legislative Council the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the Moplah train tragedy and asks what action has been taken by Government to bring offenders connected with the incident to book.

PUNITIVE POLICE WITHDRAWN FROM GUNTUR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The local Government have after consultation with the District authority directed withdrawal of the proclamation dated 6th March 1922 sanctioning imposition of additional police in Guntur for one year from 7th September next.

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WESTERN PENETRATION OF TIBET.

(BY G. K. N.)

The projected Buddhist mission to Tibet excites our curiosity from more standpoints than one. There is now a Buddhist revival. Even commerce-ridden Bombay has been touched by the ripples of the advancing agitation. We do not know the personnel of this new British Mission. We are told that it consists of professing Buddhists and that they proceed under the auspices of the Internation Buddhist Union representing all schools of Buddhism, throughout the western world. However simultaneously we are told that the adventurous body includes nothing more than the Buddhist society of Great Britain, the more or less moribund Mahabodhi Society of Ceylon, and the somewhat mysterious "Sangha" of Ceylon. We should like to know how many continental Buddhists professing the faith have been invited in this "International" enterprise. On the face of it the Mission would appear to sail under false colours. Since, according to the "Times of India" all the members are British. But the information given by our contemporary seems to have been derived from no reliable source, in as much as it proceeds to tell us that except for the Younghusband expedition of 1903 no European has approached the forbidden City, since the Englishman Manning succeeded in penetrating to Lhassa in 1811. In a subsequent leader, that of the 4th of August, the same flippancy is shown when the Public are instructed that Lamaistic Buddhism is a religion of which "very, little is known." The facts are that several Westerners especially Englishmen have sojourned in Lhassa with or without the help of the Government of India during the last century.

China for long pretended to exercise a suzerainty over Tibet. Every stranger and especially European is in the eye of the suspicious Government of China a spy who draws up a map of the country for returning with a strong army to conquer it.

First English Traveller.

The English traveller Moorecroft is reported to have stayed in Lhassa for 12 years from 1826 to 1838. He proceeded to the country via Kashmir with an Indian servant. He talked only the Indian tongue. Moorecroft was taken for a Kashmiri and he lived at Lhassa in the midst of the Kashmiri colony. Hence his presence as a European was not detected. He did not know Tibetan nor did he care to learn it. This defect in his knowledge rather helped him. He could move about freely in the country, and make charts. Unfortunately on his return from Lhassa Moorecroft was assasinated by brigands, his luggage was robbed and part of it was taken possession of by the Tibetans, who only on searching his belongings came to know of his real nationality.

However, we are not on firm ground about the adventures of Moorecroft, especially the date of his actual residence in Lhassa. For Jacquemont speaks about the Englishman in 1830 as already dead. And in fact his death was announced in Europe in 1825. The narrative of his voyage also ends with the same year. However, this much is certain that either Moorecroft or another Englishman lived in the capital of Tibet for a long time and that the fruits of his voyage have been lost to western science.

Csoma de Coros.

After Moorecroft there came a famous Hungarian, Csoma de Koros and the French Victor Jacquemont. But, neither of the two penetrated farther into the interior. The marvellous travels of Csoma had exclusively literary results. As for Jacquemont he did not even study the literature of the country. He was a naturalist who has given us very detailed instructive and most interesting information regarding the portion of Tibet visited.

Catholic Missionaries.

In 1846 two Catholic Missionaries Abbe Huk and Abbe Gabet journeyed across Tibet. They proceeded from Peking whereas their predecessors had attacked the country from the south east via Punjab. There is no doubt about their having resided in Lhassa for nearly a whole month, at the end of which they were turned out by the Chinese Governor, who duly saw to it that they were conducted back by the Eastern route to the Chinese Frontier and from there to Canton. The short stay, however, enabled the two Missionaries to gather together information of incalculable value, touching the life, usages, manners and characters of the Tibetans, nomadic as well as settled and about the monastic and the civil life of the people, their industry, their beliefs and their religious habits. According to them the country was not quite unprepared for Christianism. The Buddhists were reported at one time to have no pronounced antipathy to the Gospel. They were rather disposed to see in the new religion, a doctrine scarcely different from their own. Although they were convinced that the Law of the Buddha was an absolutely exclusive verity they had the tolerance to permit the preaching of the Gospel in their midst.

Lamaism not Unknown.

Lamaism, far from being an unknown creed as your morning contemporary would have us believe, has been studied with such details and precision by for instance, Koeppen, that it would hardly seem that the Mission will have considerable new matter to add to the information already collected. Both the author of the work and those who subsequently read it were astonished at the resemblance to the Roman Catholic ritual which Lamaism bears. And some one in high authority remarked that the Devil had been aping the divine service on the height of the Himalayas.

Tibet has been again attacked recently from the South and the East. The Abbe Krick proceeded to approach the country via Assam. He had many dangers to encounter particularly in hostile and savage tribes and the mountains which he had to climb. As soon as he had arrived he was ordered back to Assam. He was, however, not discouraged and returned to the attack. His religious zeal and perseverence cost him his life. The savage Nishmi cut him and his other Christian companion to pieces.

Schlagintwait Brothers.

There have other attempts been made from the side of Canton and these have been successful. The most important of the discovery made by these intrepid bearers of the Evangel relates to social custom of the people among whom polyandry seems to be universal. Next came the erudite brothers Schlagintweit. Their scientific Mission is one of those achievements which are the pride of learned Europe. The price of this research was the life of one of the brothers who was killed on the voyage.

The picture of Buddhism of Tibet by the surviving brother is a living transference to the cold world of print. It affords us material for a comparison of Buddhism of the books and the Buddhism of the folk in Tibet. Thus we see that despite the crusade on part of politicals, both Chinese and Tibetan, to exclude from the holy territory "people with a long nose", the information which has filtered through to Europe relating to the country which was once hermetically sealed to science is adequate in quantity and most interesting in quality.

Russian Works.

I will make no mention of the Russian travellers and their works on the subject, save for the fact that even with the most authoritative books of Major Waddel before us, without disparagement to the latter, the palm of excellence could be justly assigned only to the big Russian work whose third volume was arrested by the outbreak of the war.

English Description of Lhassa.

Not only has Lhassa remained no mystery to the Britishers, not to speak of the Russians and others who have adventured into the country, but of late it has been visited and fascinatingly described by two Englishmen. One of them is Edmund Candler whose views on the construction of the new Delhi have probably prejudiced his Bori Bunder rival, who perhaps would not care to remember his *"Unveiling of Lhassa."* It was only a few months ago that Mr. Bell, I.C.S., retired to Europe after serving as Resident at Sikkim and adding to our knowledge of the Tibetan language. We may hope to receive further instruction from him. He was in Lhassa for a long time having been snowed up and not able to move out in the month according to plan.

Nor does the world remain completely in the dark regarding the mysterious province with special reference to its religious literature which so profoundly impressed the world. I have already referred to the pioneer and still unantiquated work of Keoppon and of Schlagintweit who has been translated into English since 1863.

Dr. Sylvain Levi.

Besides, there are the contributions in English by Simpson, Grey Downing, and in continental languages by Huth, the marvellous Grunwedel, and the lucid articles of Feer. And we look forward to know more from the eminent Indologist Dr. Sylvain Levi, who is now conducting his researches at Katmandu.

Japanese and Bengali Adventurers.

There only remains to be mentioned last, but certainly not the least, the Japanese Kava Guchi whose narrative of Lhassa has, however, been subjected to a merciless dissection by Major Waddel to which I have seen as yet no reply. I have reserved to the last the intrepid Indian Sarat Chandra Das, whom jealous bureaucracy threatened to deprive of his emoluments, in return, *inter alia* for a spirit of adventure equalling that of his decidedly less learned English predecessors and successors.

Lhassa now is in telegraphic communication with Simla. How the wire penetrated into Tibet beyond the frontier post of Gyanghse forms a chapter in diplomacy.

Rains have been very scarce this year in Sindh generally, but reports come of bumper crops on the perennial canals in case they are not damaged by late rains or heavy winds.

SIDE LIGHTS ON PARSI HISTORY.

P. B. JOSHI ON CAUSES OF SEPARATION FROM HINDUS.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Society's Rooms on Monday. Dr. Jivanji Jamshetji Modi presiding, when Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi read a paper on "Side-Lights on the Past History of the Parsis."

The following is a summary of the paper:

Rao Bahadur Joshi has tried to show in the paper that the ancestors of the Hindus and Parsis at one time belonged to the same race, spoke the same language, worshiped the same deities and observed identical rituals, customs and ceremonies; that the language they spoke was neither modern Sanskrit nor Avesta, that perhaps it was that form of old Sanskrit which is known as Girvan or Grivani. An attempt has also been made to show that the chief cause of the schism and of the subsequent separation of the two communities was some difference or dispute about the mode of worship in connection with their principal deities viz, the god of Light and the god of Fire. After their separation the two communities became inveterate foes and began to hate and despise one another. They changed their respective languages, customs and the attributes of their deities. The separation appears to have taken place about the time when the word "Asura" began to assume the sense of evil in the hymns of the Rig-veda; and this period, in the lecturer's opinion, was the time of the composition of the tenth Mandala of the Rig-Samhita. Iran or the country of the Parsikas was invaded and subdued several times by the Indo-Aryan Princes, such as Raghu, Partha and others. Similarly portions of India Sind and Peshawar were some time under the Rulers of Iran. These circumstances tended to establish mutual intercourse and the exchange of mutual culture and civilization. The first colony of the Parsis in India was that of the Maga prests from Shakadvipa or Scistan. They became assimilated with the Hindu population, stories were invented in the Puranas about their great sanctity, and eventually they were raised to the position of high caste Brahmins. They were styled as Maga or Bhojaka Brahmins, and they alone were declared to be fit to consecrate the temples of the God of Light.

The inhabitants of Shakadvipa as well as of the Uttar Kurus mentioned in the Hindu epics, were in the lecturer's opinion identical with the ancestors of the modern Zoroastrians. The people of Shakadvipa had a democratic or replublican form of Government, there being no king and the inhabitants of Uttar Kurus did not burn or bury their dead. The bodies of their dead persons were carried away by birds called Bharundas, who possessed sharp bills and who threw them into wells. The inhabitants of Uttar Kurus mentioned in the Mahabharata were therefore, in Rao Bahadur Joshi's opinion, indentical with the ancestors of the modern Zoroastrians.

The identity of Jade-Rana, the Patron Prince of the Parsis, had been for a long time remained undiscovered and unsettled. In this paper considerable evidence had been adduced to show that the Jade Rana of Sanjan was one of the Princes of the great Yadava or Jadava Dynasty, the Yadavas having after the destruction of Dwaraka, founded large or small kingdoms in the Deccan Konkan, Kachha, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Rao Bahadur Joshi does not claim finality for these views or for the conclusions arrived at and he will be delighted if any scholar in future will throw more light on the subject discussed.

Mulchand and Khushiram of Sukkur, printer and publisher respectively of the proscribed book "Swaraj Darshan," have been summoned before the Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur, under section 108 C. P. C. to show cause why security and a personal bond should not be taken from them for good conduct for 12 months.

A special meeting of the Sukkur Municipality is to be held soon to consider the proposal of having Mr. Gandhi's, Ali Brothers' and Biamman's portraits in the local Town Hall.

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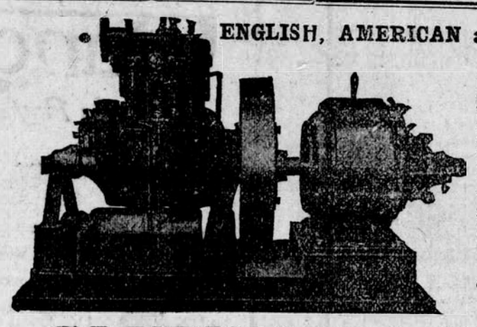

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